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ABSTRACT

Six general recommendations reflect the findings from this final report on subject analysis of African and Asian library materials: (1) more specificity of headings, especially subdivisions and unique terms, are needed; (2) more attention should be given to Asian and African materials, using available expertise; (3) efforts to eliminate offensive terms and to avoid Western orientation in establishing new terminology should be continued; (4) more guidance should be given to catalogers, and thus to library users, through increased history and scope notes made available through the depository set, Library of Congress (LC) Subject Headings, and LC Names Headings; (5) use of appropriate local terms for culture specific concepts and, conversely, use of English for concepts with multi-cultural status when appropriate English term exists, accompanied by cross-references should be attempted; and (6) guidelines to established principles should be widely distributed and consistency of application heavily encouraged. More specific suggestions are provided in the accompanying individual subject area reports on East Asia, South Asia, Southeast Asia, Middle East and North Africa, and Africa (south of the Sahara). Also included is the brief, open-ended questionnaire used in the study, as well as numerous Africa-related responses received. (Author/JD) and LC Names

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Final Report

of the

Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Subject Analysis of African and Asian Materials

Subject Analysis Committee,

Cataloging and Classification Section,

Resources and Technical Services Division, ALA

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Arline Zuckerman

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES
INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC) AND
USERS OF THE ERIC SYSTEM."

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EAST ASIA

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SOUTH ASIA

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SOUTHEAST ASIA

Martha Dukas
MIDDLE EAST, including North Africa

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AFRICA, south of the Sahara

Arline Zuckerman
CHAIR

June, 1978

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INTRODUCTION

HISTORY

At the ALA Annual Conference in June 1976 the Executive Committee of the RTSD Cataloging and Classification Section was approached by representatives of the Asian and African Section of ACRL with a proposal to establish a committee on the cataloging of African and Asian materials, inasmuch as RTSD is the ALA division that has been officially delegated responsibility for cataloging activities. The intent was toward stronger participation in the established communication lines between the Library of Congress Processing Department and the RTSD, and to encourage discussion of Asian and African cataloging concerns. After discussion, including analysis of the constitutional ramifications of inter-divisional relations, the CCS Executive Committee decided to create two ad hoc subcommittees, one under the jurisdiction of the Descriptive Cataloging Committee and one under the Subject Analysis Committee.

Two members of the Subject Analysis Committee volunteered to serve on the Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Subject Analysis of African and Asian Materials, (also known as AHSSAAAM), with one taking the responsibility for chairing. Charles Bryant, chair of the Asian and African Section, agreed to forward names of area specialists with cataloging backgrounds who would be willing to serve. Additional names were generated from various sources, including Subcommittee members. Constituting most of the membership took up half of the year originally allotted, and due to an abrupt resignation, the full membership was not reached until August 1977. The individual areas represented were Africa, the Middle East, South Asia, Southeast Asia and East Asia.

The function statement written for the Subcommittee charged it

"To identify areas of classification systems and subject headings for African and Asian materials which are in the greatest need of change; to establish priority ranking for making these changes; and to report these findings to the Subject Analysis Committee for transmittal to the appropriate organization best able to make the change."

The Subcommittee was established for one year, to report at the 1977 Annual Conference, as that did not prove possible a one year extension to June 1978 was approved. This report was completed in such a short time, less than a year and a half, because the Subcommittee members have devoted much individual time to it, in the periods between conferences.

Although the activity of AHSSAAAM coincided with the LC announcement of a moratorium on changes, the members are hopeful that conditions after the closing of the LC catalogs in 1980 will make this report timely and useful in the ongoing considerations of future directions in cataloging and classification.

METHODOLOGY

The Subcommittee decided the most practical method of operation was to ask practitioners in the field to indicate problem areas and to offer any solutions they might favor, in addition to ongoing as well as already completed research by the specialists on the Subcommittee. A brief open-ended questionnaire was compiled, to be sent to individuals, institutions and organizations known to be interested in particular Asian and African area studies. Some committee members also used other more personal approaches in their mail contacts with colleagues. Since the specialists on the Subcommittee are active in the various area studies associations and, where they exist, the cataloging interest groups of the associations, they were able to solicit information and opinions from many sources. As well as personal contacts at area studies association meetings, notices were placed in association newsletters. The East Asian representatives were able to publish a preliminary report in their newsletter to assist in acquiring a wide consensus of opinion for the final report. In some cases the questionnaires were distributed outside of North America and responses came from librarians working in Europe, Africa and Asia. In addition, notice of the questionnaire was published in various general library journals, including International cataloguing, which attracted attention from a variety of individuals on four continents.

It was decided in the beginning that each area would separately gather and compile data, and priorities would be assigned only within each area, with no attempt to assign any multi-area priorities.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

It became evident after hearing progress reports and in the informal discussions that followed, that while the details differed from area to area the same type of difficulties occurred repeatedly. In fact, this sharing of the knowledge that their problems were not isolated, was one of the personal benefits to the Subcommittee members. In general, the solutions were seen as requiring additional subject headings and classifications rather than as calling for major changes and relocations, with the possible exception of DT (History of Africa).

The following general recommendations reflect the Subcommittee consensus, and are illustrated with examples. Additional recommendations, and recommendations specific to each area will be found in the separate reports (Sections II-VI).

1. More specificity of headings. Especially chronological subdivisions and unique terms.

Examples: Unique terms needed

APARTHEID

ONITSHA MARKET LITERATURE

Subdivisions needed

INDIA - POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT - 1765-1947

2. More attention be given to Asian and African materials, with better use made of the available expertise.

Example: African ethnonyms incorrectly established incorporating the prefix, "ba", "ma", etc., which actually denotes "people", Baganda, Matabele.

3. Continuation of the effort to eliminate offensive terms, and the avoidance of Western orientation in establishing new terminology.

Examples: BANTU, BANTUS
PYGMIES
NATIVE RACES
PRIMITIVE

4. More guidance be given to catalogers, and thus to library users, through increased history and scope notes, made available through the depository set, LC Names Headings and Library of Congress Subject Headings.

Examples: History note needed
University of Zambia. Institute for Social Research.

Guidance to catalogers needed
Publicize sources used at LC for decision making, especially for languages/dialects and names of peoples. Particularly in areas where there is scholarly disagreement.

5. Use of the appropriate local term for culture specific concepts, and conversely, use of English for concepts with multi-cultural status when appropriate English term exists. When English is chosen it should be accompanied by cross references from the specific culture examples.

Examples where English is preferred:

LIKIN
x LI CHIN
COLLECTIVE SETTLEMENTS - TANZANIA
x UJAMAA VILLAGES

Examples where the local term is preferred:

ONNAGATA
xx IMPERSONATORS, FEMALE
TA TZU PAO
x RED GUARD PUBLICATIONS
xx CHINESE NEWSPAPERS
APARTHEID
BANNING (SOUTH AFRICAN CRIMINAL LAW)
SUFISM
x MYSTICISM - ISLAM

6. Guidelines to established principles should be widely distributed, and consistency of application heavily encouraged:

Examples: Ethnonyms have been established in singular and plural form; only one should be used, probably singular, ZULU rather than ZULUS, YORUBA rather than YORUBAS, (AFRICAN PEOPLE) rather than (AFRICAN TRIBE), (BANTU TRIBE) or (BANTU PEOPLE).

STRUCTURE OF REPORTS

Following the introductory section will be found the separate area reports, Sections II-VI. While the form may differ, outline, narrative, etc. by individual choice, each report follows a basic outline, dealing with each point in the following order:

- I. Introduction
- II. Classification
 - A. Library of Congress
 - 1. Changes
 - 2. Expansions
 - B. Dewey
- III. Subject Headings
 - A. Changes
 - B. Additions
- IV. Conclusions
 - Including statement of priorities
- Appendix (optional)
 - List of respondents, etc.

FUTURE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

It is the recommendation of the Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Subject Analysis of African and Asian Materials that a standing committee be established in CCS ~~at the Section level~~, this committee to concern itself with matters of both subject and descriptive cataloging of Asian and African materials. This statement is concurred with by the Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Descriptive Cataloging of Asian and African Materials. The reasons for establishing a standing committee are: a continuing need for study and attention to these important and rapidly changing but less known areas; the ability to cross barriers by gathering together individuals cataloging in the several areas and thus lessen subject isolation; to encourage interest in ALA participation rather than exclusively in area studies associations; and provide a continuing source of information and an educational forum for those ALA-oriented generalist catalogers who deal with Asian and African materials on a non-exclusive basis.

The advantages of a single Section level committee rather than separate subject and descriptive subcommittees are that in most libraries subject and descriptive cataloging of "exotic" materials are not separated and individuals are interested in both, also only half as many people would be needed to serve at any time.

A proposed function statement:

"To study the problems of and recommend action on all aspects of the cataloging of library materials dealing with Asia and Africa."

While a standing committee at section level is preferred by the Subcommittee, a standing subcommittee of the Subject Analysis Committee would answer some of the felt needs. A less desirable alternative would be a periodically-established (every 5 years) ad hoc subcommittee to reexamine and recommend any additional needed changes. The least desirable alternative for continuing interest in African and Asian matters would be a reserved seat or formal liaison to SAC similar to that of the Dewey representative. This would cause problems in deciding on rotating representation of the separate areas covered by Asian studies, as well as African studies.

The Subcommittee feels its experience has been rewarding and is hopeful that the effort presented here will have lasting results, and again strongly endorses the need for a continuing endeavor.

Arline Zuckerman, Chair
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Los Angeles, CA 90024

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SANTA BARBARA • SANTA CRUZ

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

UNIVERSITY RESEARCH LIBRARY
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90024

February 7, 1978

Dear Colleague:

An Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Subject Analysis of African and Asian Materials has been formed by the Subject Analysis Committee of the American Library Association's Cataloging and Classification Section at the suggestion of the Asian and African Section of the Association of College and Research Libraries. The charge to the Subcommittee is to identify areas in greatest need of change in major library subject systems such as the Library of Congress Classification System, Dewey Decimal Classification and Library of Congress Subject Headings, and then to report their findings for transmittal to the appropriate organization. It is felt there can be great benefit in subject specialists working with the cataloging specialists of AIA in seeking improvements of the IC subject systems.

Since area and subject specialists are most aware of the problems, we would like to ask you to see that the groups and individuals in your discipline or area concerned with library subject analysis be encouraged to participate with us by responding to our questionnaire.

The responses should be sent to the Subcommittee no later than April 1978 either directly to one or more of the subject specialists listed below or to the Chairperson. We will be submitting our final report at the ALA Annual Conference in June 1978. Therefore promptness will be most helpful.

AFRICA, South of the Sahara

Elizabeth A. Widenmann
African Bibliographer
Herbert Lehman Library
International Affairs Building
Columbia University
New York, NY 10027

NEAR EAST (including North Africa)

Martha Dukas
Middle East Collection
The General Libraries
University of Texas at Austin
Austin, Texas 78712

EAST ASIA

Thomas H. Lee
Catalog Department
Memorial Library
University of Wisconsin
728 State Street
Madison, Wisconsin 53706

Yung-hsiang Lai
Harvard-Yenching Library
Harvard University
2 Divinity Avenue
Cambridge, Mass. 02138

Thank you very much,

Arline Zuckerman
Arline Zuckerman, Chair

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UNIVERSITY RESEARCH LIBRARY
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90024

The Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Subject Analysis of African and Asian Materials of the American Library Association requests your assistance in identifying problem areas in subject analysis of African and Asian library materials (i.e., book and non-book).

The responses can be as specific as desired, from an individual subject heading or classification number to be added, to large areas that should be evaluated for revision or expansion. Since the Subcommittee will be assigning priorities in transmitting our findings, please tell us which problems you feel are urgent, and which are merely necessary.

Please attach additional pages as necessary.

I. Classification

A. Problem areas:

B. Specific additions and changes suggested:

II. Subject headings

A. Problem areas:

B. Specific additions and changes suggested:

III. My priorities would be:

Name _____ Affiliation _____

Institution _____

March 18, 1977

Announcement

The Resources and Technical Services Division of the American Library Association is seeking assistance in identifying areas in need of improvement in African and Asian subject analysis. To obtain a variety of opinions, a brief questionnaire is available to be answered by area subject specialists and catalogers.

The questionnaire was prepared by the new Subcommittee on Subject Analysis of African and Asian Materials, Subject Analysis Committee, Cataloging and Classification Section, RTSD, ALA. The subcommittee is charged with identifying areas in greatest need of revision or expansion in major library subject systems such as the Library of Congress Subject Headings; assigning priorities; and transmitting their findings to the appropriate organization.

Anyone interested in receiving a questionnaire or otherwise participating should contact the chairperson: Arline Zuckerman, Technical Services Department, University Research Library, University of California, Los Angeles; Los Angeles, CA 90024.

Arline Zuckerman, Chairperson

EAST ASIA

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I. Introduction

With the fast growth of East Asian collections in this country during the past decade or so, the LC classification and subject headings have been found inadequate to deal with the great diversity of subject matters of the East Asian materials. As if to make the situation even worse, LC has been relying on its own acquisitions and catalogers in developing its classification and subject headings. It is following what can be termed as an "empirical" approach in such a work. That is, a new classification number or subject heading is not created unless LC has actually acquired some books which call for such a number or heading. Such an approach greatly limits the scope and speed of the expansion of LC classification and subject headings. It also deprives LC of the benefit of borrowing experience and receiving help from other East Asian libraries.

Presently LC classification for materials in the three major East Asian languages is faring differently. Japanese classification, due to an NPAC (National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging) program set up between Washington and Tokyo that enables LC to acquire and process Japanese publications more quickly and therefore create classification numbers and subject headings at a faster rate, has been developed more rapidly and experienced less problems. Chinese and Korean classifications, without the benefits of such an NPAC program, are the two areas more severely affected by the deficiency of the LC system.

In addition to the inadequacy of the LC classification system, there is the lack of sufficient communication between the LC staff and other East Asian librarians which has caused misunderstanding, misinterpretation and confusion in regard to the application of the LC classification. Although East Asian Catalogers need not to be told every small detail of the LC practices, they do need to know the general principle or overall plan of the more complicated classification arrangements which are usually made for the more complicated subject entities. For instance, many popular East Asian authors, political figures, classics, topics are given lengthy schedules. The complete scheme of such schedules are often not published or given explanation. All the catalogers find is a variety of numbers being used on LC printed cards. Without a clear understanding of how these numbers are distributed, catalogers are running a risk of constantly contradicting LC practices in assigning such numbers.

Inadequacy of coverage and the lack of communication or information are the two major problems with the LC classification system. It is against these two problems that most of the present recommendations are directed. The recommendations, put together by the two representatives, Yung-hsiang Lai of the Harvard University and Thomas H. Lee of the University of Wisconsin, reflect the wish of the East Asian library community in North America, which is officially represented by the professional organization CEAL (Committee on East Asian Libraries of the Association for Asian Studies). The CEAL Subcommittee on Technical Processing has given great help in sampling opinions and getting input through the sending out of questionnaires to CEAL members and making

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announcements in the CEAL Bulletin. While the more specific recommendations will appear in II and III below, it is generally hoped that LC will forgo the idea of leaning solely upon its own staff and acquisitions for the development of its classification and subject headings for East Asian materials and open a path for East Asian catalogers from other libraries to contribute to the task so that progress in this respect can be sped up and the deficiency can be done with rapidly. Furthermore, it is hoped that LC will establish better communication with all non-LC catalogers (not only the East Asian catalogers) by giving timely announcement and explication of its policies and practices regarding the development of classification schedules and formation of subject headings and make the whole LC classification system more comprehensible to them.

II. Classification

A. LC Classification

1. Changes and general problems

(1) NX for "文藝"

The term "文藝", whether in Chinese (wen i), Japanese (bungei), or Korean (munye), generally means literature or the art of literature. LC has invariably classified publications the titles of which bear these two characters in NX. This, in many cases, is misleading. It is time LC reexamines the concept and common usage of "文藝" and classify this type of material in a more appropriate place (as in PL). As a start, LC can review the following list of Chinese literary journals which LC has classified in NX:

An-hui wen i	安徽文藝	(LC card no. 74-897239)
Chiang-hsi wen i	江西文藝	73-835112
Ho-pei wen i	河北文藝	73-898479
Kuang-hsi wen i	廣西文藝	73-898470
Ning-hsia wen i	寧夏文藝	74-897233
Shan-hsi wen i	山西文藝	74-895678
Shan-hsi wen i	陝西文藝	74-897240
Shan-tung wen i	山東文藝	74-897238
T'ien-ching wen i	天津文藝	74-897237
Wen i pan lü	文藝伴侶	72-835748

(2) DS793 for Chinese local histories

LC is classifying histories of Chinese provinces, counties, regions, etc. all in DS793 by alphabetical order. The result: counties (hsien) of the same province are scattered around. For example, Ch'ang-shu hsien (DS793.C18) and I-hsing hsien (DS793.I2) of Kiangsu Province (DS793.K45) are separated by a whole range of cutter numbers from .C18-.I2, assigned to various provinces, districts, deserts, regions, counties, etc. If one examines F schedule for U.S. local history, one finds that regions, counties, etc. of a state are grouped under the state from A to Z. Thus,

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Fayette Co. (F497.F2) and Franklin Co. (F497.F8) of Ohio are grouped together and not separated by Floyd Co. (F532.F6) of Indiana. To solve the problem, DS793 should be revised and maybe expanded in a way that it would allow administrative divisions below the province level, such as counties and districts, to be grouped together under the province or autonomous region to which they belong.

(3) ML for Peking Opera

LC has been classifying books of and about Peking Opera (Ching chü 京劇) in different places (such as ML, PL, etc.). It is better such opera plays, with or without music, be all grouped in ML. Suggested arrangements are this: ML48 for collection of plays, ML50 for individual operas, and ML1751 for commentaries and histories of the Peking Opera. (The suggested subject heading for this type of material, i.e., Ching chü, will be given in III below.)

(4) Publication or exemplification of the more complicated schedules

It has been known that many parts of the LC classification schedules lack adequately detailed instructions. The situation is particularly true with those for East Asian materials. For instance, many East Asian authors, classics, etc. call for unusually lengthy and detailed classification arrangements to contain the original texts, translations, commentaries, biographical works, etc. Complete schemes of such arrangements are very seldom published or explained and thus cause confusion to catalogers. A typical example is the Chinese philosopher Chuang-tzu, for whom LC has given the following ten cutter numbers to cover the various aspects of his work and life:

BL1900

C45, C48, C483, C484, C49, C5, C562, C57, C576 & C58.

Schedules like this need explanation or exemplification. Recently LC has published some of such complicated schedules. One example is the complete schedule for Sun Yat-sen in List 184. This practice should be encouraged. Publication of the complete schedules for the following subjects is imperative:

In the B class: Confucius
Han, Fei
Mencius
Mo, Ti

In the BL class: Chuang-tzu
Lao-tzu

In the BQ class: BQ940-999 needs examples.

In the DS class: Kojiki
Nihon shoki
Pan, Ku/ Han shu
Ssu-ma, Ch'ien / Shih chi
etc.

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In the PL class: Hsiao-hsiao-sheng / Chin P'ing Mei tzu hua.
Lo, Kuan-chung / San kuo chih yen 1.
Man'yōshū (further division under PL758.15)
P'u, Sung-ling / Liao chai chih 1.
Ts'ao, Chan / Hung lou meng.
etc.

(5) Index to BQ

The index to BQ (Buddhism) should include Chinese, Japanese, and Korean references to names and titles of Sanskrit authors and sutras, e.g.:

Leng yen ching
or
Ryōgongyō
see
Sūrangamasūtra

2. Expansion

- (1) Sections in DS for Chinese, Japanese and Korean histories need fast, further and more detailed expansion to provide coverage for specific periods, events, etc.
- (2) LG51 (China) and LG281 (Korea) need expansion to give adequate coverage for the educational institutions of the two countries.
- (3) Special number should be created for the Chinese Cultural Revolution (Wen hua ta ko ming), on which a great mass of materials have been published. (The suggested subject heading Wen hua ta ko ming will appear in III below).
- (4) Special numbers should be provided for materials related to South-North Korean relations.
- (5) New numbers for works related to Taiwan

With the change from Formosa to Taiwan, many new numbers (usually cutter numbers) are needed to match the new geographical status of Taiwan, while the old numbers designed for Formosa are getting out of date. LC is urged to make an overall review of such a need and provide the replacement numbers needed. (For example, a new cutter number is needed to replace the .F6 in HD2095.F6 for Agriculture - Economic aspects - Taiwan.)

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III. Subject Headings

A. Changes and general suggestions

1. Vernacular vs. English terms as subject headings

LC is urged to use East Asian vernacular terms as subject headings for East Asian subjects or topics for which there are no truly appropriate English words or expressions. Examples can be taken from the many vernacular headings suggested under B. Additions.

2. Vernacular headings of the country of origin (or their English equivalents, if available) should be preferred. LC has a tendency to favor the use of Japanese terms. The following are several examples with suggested substitutes:

<u>Suggested heading</u>	<u>LC heading</u>	<u>Note</u>
Avatamsaka (Sect)	Kegon (Sect) 華嚴宗	Based on Avatamsaka-sutra
Buddhist invocation x Nembutsu Nien fo Yōmbul	Nembutsu 念佛	Devotional act common to Buddhist sects in many countries.
Moralism x Hsin hsüeh Shingaku Sekimon shingaku	Shingaku 心學	For Japanese moralism, originated by Ishida Baigan (1685-1744), "Sekimon shingaku" is acceptable. For general usage, "Moralism" should be preferred.
T'ai-wan min chu kuo (1895) x Taiwan Minshukoku	Taiwan Minshukoku 臺灣民主國	
T'ien-t'ai (Sect) sa Tendai (Sect)	Tendai (Sect) 天台宗	The suggested heading will cover this school of thought in all the East Asian countries.
Vinaya (or Vinaya (Sect)) x Lü tsung Ritsu (Sect)	Ritsu (Sect) 律宗	The suggested heading will cover this Buddhist doctrine or sect in China, Japan, Korea, and India more properly.

3. When "China" is used as a subdivision after a topical heading for the post-1949 period, the year 1949 should be added in the following manner to give the library users a direct and specific approach:

Topical heading - China - 1949-
or
Topical heading - China (1949-)

Thus, "Education - China - 1949- " or "Education - China (1949-)" is better than "Education - China", if the book is about condition of education in the People's Republic of China.

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4. LC's use of additions to Chinese and Japanese geographical names such as Province and Prefecture, has not been consistent (see examples below). It would be helpful if LC could formulate and announce the guidelines governing when to add these terms or their equivalents and when not to add them.

Kwangsai, China (Province)	(LC card no. 77-838358
Szechwan, China	76-839497
Jung-hsien, China (Szechwan)	73-835307
Tzu-yang, China (Szechwan Province)	72-837528
Aichi, Japan	75-806467
Mikawa-machi, Japan (Ishikawa)	76-812155
Shimane, Japan (Prefecture)	76-806434
Wakayama, Japan (Wakayama Prefecture)	76-810817)

5. The name of an old kingdom, city, or area which represents a distinct epoch but whose identity is not clearly represented by suitable headings of modern usage (such as Ju-chen (Tribe), Khitan Mongols, etc.) may be established as subject heading. Such as:

Kaya (Kingdom) 伽耶
x Imna
Karak
Mimana
sa Korea - History - To 935.

Khotan 和闐 (于闐)
x Ho-t'ien, Sinkiang
Yü-t'ien

Lou-lan 樓蘭

Nan-chao (Kingdom) 南詔

Paekche (Kingdom) 百濟
x Kudara
sa Korea - History - To 935.

Silla (Kingdom) 新羅
x Shiragi
sa Korea - History - To 935.

Ta-li (Kingdom) 大理

Turfan (Kingdom) 吐蕃
x Toban
T'u-fan
xx Tibet - History.

6. There is a large number of publications on North-South Korean relations, and subject headings should be created for such materials.

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B. Additions. (A list of suggested new subject headings arranged alphabetically.)

Anti-Confucianism

Chih kuai 志怪

(This term is getting wider use by scholars of Chinese literature)

Chin shih 進士

China (Japan, Korea, etc.) - Edicts, memorials, etc.

China - History - Ch'un ch'iu period, 770-481 B. C.

China - History - Warlord period, 1916-1927. 軍閥

China - History - Yunnan uprising, 1915. 雲南起義

China. Lu chün. Lu ying. 綠營
(or simply Lu ying)

China. Lu chün. Pa ch'i. 八旗
(or simply Pa ch'i)

China. Lu chün. T'ing chün. 霆軍
(or simply T'ing chün)

China. Lu chün. Yü chün. 豫軍
(or simply Yü chün)

Chinese characters - Automation.

Chinese characters - Indexing.

Chinese characters - Radicals

Chinese characters - Simplified form.

sa Chinese language - Reform.

Chinese classics - Apocrypha. 經緯

Chinese classics - Stone inscriptions. 石經

Ching chü 京劇

Chiu ling 酒令

Chü jen 舉人

Confucianism and legalism 儒法關係; 儒法鬥爭

Four corner system 四角號碼

Hakimono 履物

EAST ASIA

- Hatamoto 旗本
- Hsiang ch'i 象棋
sa Chinese chess
- Hsiao ling 小令
- Kirishitan 支利士丹
- Korean language - Idu. 이두 (吏讀)
- Korean language - Sino-Korean compound
- K'un ch'ü 昆曲
- Legalism (Chinese philosophy) 法家
- Likin 釐金
x Li chin
xx Taxation - China
Internal revenue - China
- Onnagata 女形
(The concept this term implies is not quite the same as that conveyed by the English expression: Impersonators, Female. Hence the suggestion.)
- Pai lien chiao Rebellion, 1796-1804. 白蓮教之亂
- Pao chia system 保甲
- Pao chüan 寶卷
(Cf. Li, Shih-yü / Pao chüan tsung lu. Peking, 1961.)
- Pien wen (Folk literature) 變文
(Cf. Wang, Chung-min / Tun-huang pien wen chi. Peking, 1957.
Do not confuse with P'ien wen)
- San t'ao 散套 (Lyric suite)
- Sian incident, 1936. 西安事變
- Ta ku shu 大鼓書
- Ta tzu pao 大字報
x Red Guards publications
xx Chinese newspapers
- Tiao-yü-t'ai Islands 釣魚台
- Tien hsüeh 點穴
- T'ien li chiao Rebellion, 1813. 天理教之亂

EAST ASIA

Tui lien 對聯

(The heading "Couplets" does not convey the exact meaning of the Chinese term Tui lien.)

Wen hua ta ko ming 文化大革命
(or Chinese Cultural Revolution, 1966-1969)

Yu t'iao 油條

Yüeh chü (Shao-hsing opera) 越劇

Yüeh chü (Kwangtung opera) 粵劇

IV. Conclusion

In June 1974, CEAL Subcommittee on Technical Processing (then under the name of Subcommittee on LC Classification) sent to the LC Subject Cataloging Division the first batch of recommended classification expansions and subject headings on behalf of East Asian catalogers in North America. Throughout the past years, although some of the suggested items have been adopted by LC, the attention given to those suggestions has been slow and insufficient. It is hoped that the present recommendations, which cover a whole range of urgently needed changes, additions and expansions, including some items suggested last time but so far unheeded by LC, will receive better and more prompt treatment. No serious effort has been made to accord priority ranking to each of the recommended items. However, if that is necessary, the Arabic numerals used throughout the document can serve, in general, as a hint of the order of importance or urgency.

SOUTH ASIA

Henry Scholberg
Ames Library of South Asia
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis, MN 55455

I. Introduction. It cannot be said that South Asia Librarians were overjoyed at the prospect of representation on the Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Subject Analysis of African and Asian Materials. There are about 30 of us around the country, and the number who responded to our cries for help and support can be counted on the fingers of one hand--providing it has at least five or six fingers.

II. Classification. There was no outcry for reform in this area--either for LC or Dewey schemes.

III. Subject Headings. But it was here that we seem to have struck a nerve. Besides a number of changes which are suggested below, we see the need for consistency. LC can't seem to make up its mind between SIND, INDIA and SIND, to offer only one example.

Here are some of the changes we favor:

1. Books on the green revolution should be under GREEN REVOLUTION, not the fatuous headings now in vogue: FERTILIZERS AND MANURES or AGRICULTURE-ECONOMIC ASPECTS.
2. MINORITIES is completely inadequate for material on communal strife which is a Big Thing in recent Indian history. COMMUNALISM is preferred.
3. There are a number of other all-purpose LC entries which demand greater specificity. Books on Indian princely states, the freedom movement, etc., are all covered by INDIA--POLITICS & GOVERNMENT--1765-1947. We would like to see entries like INDIAN STATES (or INDIAN PRINCELY STATES) for what were known in the British period as "Native states," and FREEDOM MOVEMENT or INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT would be appropriate for books on the struggle for independence. (NATIONALISM--INDIA, which evidently is supposed to cover this, hardly seems adequate.)

IV. Conclusion. We conclude with a note of sympathy for the LC catalogers whose constituency is the world and who are asked to bend to the desires of regionalists whose concern is only a fraction of the world. We congratulate our colleagues at LC on those advances from the general to the specific in South Asian entries and for the increased use of vernacular terms when English equivalents are not really equivalent.

We urge greater consultation with South Asia library specialists whenever changes or new entries for our area are being contemplated in the future.

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Allen Cohen
Free Library of Philadelphia
Logan Square
Philadelphia, PA 19103

Classification

Library of Congress

Changes: Materials of countries in Asia scattered all over, or buried amongst the dominant country or countries. Use of South Asia, Southeast Asia, Central Asia is confusing, should be alphabetically arranged.

Expansions: Need expanded schedules for countries such as Burma, Cambodia, Laos. Classification for literature of this area is inadequate for the languages with the best developed schemes, such as Vietnamese. Very difficult to classify language/dialect materials such as the publications of the Summer Institute of Linguistics.

Dewey

No information submitted.

Subject Headings

Changes: Need consistency of application, Asia, Southeastern but East Asia. Prefer English usage to Chinese terminology.

Additions: Need to update subject headings to reflect new names of countries, major historical events, take note of new movements, conditions.

RESPONDENTS

T. P. Banks
American Institute for Exploration
Western Michigan University

Chui-chun Lee
World Study Center
State University College
New Paltz, N. Y.

David T. Ray
Morris Library
Southern Illinois University

T. S. The
Cornell University

Philip T. H. Wu
Bernard B. Fall Collection
Founders Library
Howard University

34 questionnaires were sent out. 11 responded, including follow up (32%)
Mentioned above are those individuals and libraries whose responses were of
particular value.

MIDDLE EASTERN AND NORTH AFRICAN MATERIALS

OUTLINE

- I. Introduction
- II. Classification
- III. Subject Headings
- IV. Conclusions
- V. Appendix
 - A. Remarks at MELA
9 November 1977
 - B. Questionnaire
23 November 1977
 - C. Respondents
 - D. Interim Report
23 January 1978

Martha Dukas
Head Librarian
Middle East Collection
University of Texas at Austin
Austin, Texas 78712

I. INTRODUCTION

This report is based upon less than a year's work as representative for the Middle East and North Africa following the resignation of the initial appointee. My efforts are detailed, along with some background information on earlier approaches, in the interim report submitted to AHSSAAAM and its counterpart for descriptive cataloging at the ALA Midwinter Meeting in Chicago on 23 January 1976 (cf. Appendix D). To recapitulate, after joining the Subcommittee in September 1977, I decided to solicit the opinions of my colleagues at the Sixth Annual Meeting of the Middle East Librarians' Association (MELA) in New York on 9 November 1977 (cf. Appendix A). Soon thereafter, a letter and questionnaire were sent to all 151 members of MELA (cf. Appendix B). The mailing produced 12 substantive responses (cf. Appendix C) in addition to the sole reply to the general questionnaire distributed by AHSSAAAM earlier in 1977.

My questionnaire covered both descriptive and subject cataloging, but most of the respondents chose to focus on problems in the former, rather than the latter. This preoccupation with descriptive cataloging has been evident at professional meetings and in informal discussions among Middle East librarians as well. It does not reflect a lack of interest in subject analysis or signify the existence of highly developed tools in this area so much as it expresses a generally lower level of frustration at this time. Another factor--somewhat difficult to assess--is the relative familiarity of the Middle East and North Africa to the American cataloging establishment. Regardless of how inaccurately perceived or ill defined, these regions are probably the least remote of all in the two continents spanned by AHSSAAAM, and they hold richer cultural associations, perhaps, than any of the others.

What follows, then, is not a full discussion of the problems connected with the subject analysis of Middle Eastern and North African materials but rather a list of some aspects that area specialists have found vexing. Perhaps this report will stimulate further interest in such problems and extensive scrutiny by special task forces composed of LC personnel and representatives of area specialist associations.

II. CLASSIFICATION

A. Library of Congress

Respondents focussed their comments on the B, D, and F schedules, which are, of course, the most heavily used in classifying material on the Middle East and North Africa. No one actually tendered a revised scheme, and one respondent opined that such a formidable task as rewriting the D schedule could

best be handled by experts funded by a research grant. Nevertheless, a few specific suggestions were received and they are recorded below.

Two respondents mentioned the need for revision and expansion of the schedule for Islam [BP], with greater provision for Shiite interpretations. An adequate scheme for Islamic law also needs to be developed. Since there has been some indication that LC might indeed be working on the BP schedule, perhaps no further comment is needed at this time.

Virtually all who chose to comment on classification cited the need for reissuing the D schedule. Though reprinted in 1966, the text remains basically that of the second or 1959 edition and fails--especially in the DT section--to reflect post-colonial political development or recent scholarship. Mauritania, Sudan, and the states on the eastern and southern edges of the Arabian Peninsula each rate but one number or Cutter number while Turkey is still divided into European and Asiatic regions in two separate subclasses. The proposal to create a new transitional subclass [DRS] for Turkey that was recommended by the Slavic and East European Subject Headings and Classification Committee [SEESHAC] merits discussion by Middle East specialists, who might prefer to see that country transferred wholly into DS as was done with Armenia (cf. Library Resources & Technical Services, vol. 21, no. 4 [Fall 1977], p. 365-366).

There were also suggestions concerning the language and literature schedules PJ and PK. One person expressed the wish that optional "literary" numbers be assigned to works by classical and medieval Arab authors that now are scattered by subject throughout the LC classes. Expansion of the classes for Persian and Turkish would be desirable so that individual Persian authors after 1870 and all Turkish writers need not be crowded on PK 6561 and PL 246 as at present. Publication of the LC shelflist sections covering those two numbers as well as the range for individual authors in Arabic after 1801 [PJ 7800-7876] will be a great boon to catalogers in libraries committed to following LC exactly for literary figures, since those sections require up to four digit Cutter numbers to distinguish persons with similar entry elements.

B. Dewey Decimal

To the best of my knowledge, only one major collection of Middle Eastern materials in the United States is arranged by DDC, and the respondent from that institution had no comment about its weaknesses.

III. SUBJECT HEADINGS

Virtually all of the large Middle Eastern collections in this country use Library of Congress subject headings but only two respondents offered suggestions for their improvement. All but the first came from Chris Filstrup of The New York Public Library.

A. Changes

1. Stop using MESOPOTAMIA for IRAQ during the Islamic period, since the region and modern state are fairly coterminous. The person suggesting this deletion noted that the term Iraq was used by Muslims to describe this area long before the current political entity came into being. Deletion would also help resolve the confusion between MESOPOTAMIA--INSURRECTION, 1920 and IRAQ--REVOLT OF 1920.
2. Delete MYSTICISM--ISLAM, since it appears to be used synonymously with SUFISM in LC cataloging. If dropped as a subject heading, it should of course be retained as a see reference to the culture-specific term.
3. Change such headings as RELIGIOUS LIFE (ISLAM) and PRAYER (ISLAM) to RELIGIOUS LIFE, ISLAMIC and PRAYER, ISLAMIC on the model of PHILOSOPHY, ISLAMIC. Such headings as ISLAMIC DEVOTIONAL LITERATURE and ISLAMIC THEOLOGY might also be converted to the suggested style. Regardless of which form is chosen, greater consistency is desirable.

B. Additions

1. Whenever appropriate, differentiate among the various schools of Islamic law by adding the name of the school in parentheses. For a Hanbalite work, for example, this would permit use of a single subject heading ISLAMIC LAW (HANBALITE) rather than the present two: ISLAMIC LAW and HANBALITES. It would also break up what is in many libraries a rather large file of subject entries.
2. Adopt GEOGRAPHY as a subdivision after the names of regions and countries as necessary to distinguish works of physical, social, and other kinds of geography from travel books, which could still be assigned the subheading DESCRIPTION AND TRAVEL. This too would tend to reduce large files and separate academic works from more general titles.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

Subject analysis of Middle Eastern and North African materials with LC classification and subject headings presents fewer frustrations than descriptive cataloging of such materials with AACR and LC romanisation tables. The adoption of the above suggestions regarding subject headings, especially when the next edition of LCSH appears in 1980, would be fairly simple. So too would be expansion of the range of numbers for Turkish literature by shifting from Table XXII to Table XXI and extending the range for individual Persian authors forward into the twenty vacant numbers following PK 6561. The revision of the BP, DS, and DT schedules, however difficult, would be worthwhile provided that close consultation was maintained between LC and the area specialist librarians. Extending the life of AHSSAAAM would preserve the channel that finally exists for such communication and that is, perhaps, the highest priority of all.

Remarks at MELA Workshop on Processing Middle Eastern Materials -- 9 November 1977*

Virginia has kindly allotted me a few minutes to speak about two ad hoc committees formed by the American Library Association and to solicit your opinion concerning MELA's response to them.

The committees I refer to were formed in 1976, in part, I believe, to try to make amends for the fact area specialists were not much consulted about revision of the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules by the Catalog Code Revision Committee. One is to concentrate on descriptive cataloging and the other on subject analysis of Asian and African materials.

The descriptive cataloging subcommittee is chaired by Frances Ladd, head of the Catalog Department at the University of Rochester Library. It has five other members: Effie Chen of Princeton and Thomas Lee of Wisconsin to represent East Asian librarians, David Michener of Northwestern to cover Africa, and Henry Scholberg of Minnesota to handle South Asia. Lee and Scholberg also represent their areas on the subject analysis subcommittee, whose other members are Yung-hsiang Lai of Harvard for East Asia, Allen Cohen of Pennsylvania State to cover Southeast Asia, and Elizabeth Widemann of Columbia to represent Africana librarians. This second subcommittee is chaired by Arline Zuckerman who is at UCLA.

The charge to each subcommittee is deceptively simple: identify problem areas in need of change, determine priorities, suggest solutions, and report these findings to the appropriate organization which, more often than not, is the Library of Congress.

Both subcommittees met at the last ALA Midwinter and Annual Meetings and will do so again in 1978. When Michael Fitzgerald, chairman of ALA/RTSD/CCS/Descriptive Cataloging Committee, first asked me last spring to serve on the descriptive cataloging subcommittee, my immediate reaction was, "Why bother? The AACR revision has already taken place and we'd just be sweeping up after them." Gradually, however, I was won over by the realization that there would, indeed, be continual revisions of the cataloging code and LC practices and the observation that ALA appears to have had some effect on LC whereas MELA, by itself, has not. I was also moved by the fact Michael could not find anyone else willing to join ALA in order to represent Middle East and North Africa specialists on this committee.

In September, I was asked to replace John Elits on the subject analysis subcommittee after his resignation from it and ALA. John, with very little help from anyone else, had represented Middle Eastern interests in ALA for several years, and I can respect, even if I don't agree with, his reasons for resigning in protest.

The ALA schedule requires me to submit an interim report to each subcommittee at Midwinter, the last week in January, and for the subcommittees themselves to submit final reports to their parent groups at the Annual

Meeting in June. There is some question, in my mind at least, about whether this deadline can be met. There is also some puzzlement on my part concerning the extensiveness of the Middle East contribution. Like anyone who has been in the business for awhile, I could draw up a list of pet peeves and a bill of particulars against LC, but I doubt you would consider this adequate representation. On the other hand, a full-blown "state of the art" paper might be deemed an overreaction to the charges addressed to these ALA subcommittees. However, Marcia seems to have gone quite far along that path already.

We lack time today to discuss perhaps the substance of our response--a session for that purpose could be held during this conference if you like--but I would welcome your suggestions on how I might approach this work. The South Asian representative sent a personal appeal to 21 of his colleagues and got 8 replies. The East Asian representatives on the descriptive cataloging subcommittee distributed 70 copies of a questionnaire and received 14 responses. The entire subject analysis subcommittee addressed a very general and brief questionnaire to major libraries--how many I don't know--and invited the readers of several library journals to contribute suggestions. I have drafted a one-page questionnaire we might use to solicit the opinions of our colleagues unable to attend these sessions in New York.

It has been suggested that overseas librarians be consulted, particularly those in countries which have adopted the AACR, such as Turkey, or where the DDC is widely used, for example Iraq. Perhaps more could be accomplished, however, by concentrating on the concerns of North American librarians working mainly with the LC classification schedules and subject headings.

ALA is inviting us at last to participate in a fairly constructive way, and I, in turn, invite your suggestions about the substance and form our response should take.

Martha Dukas
The University of Texas at Austin

*These remarks, made at a workshop held in conjunction with the 6th annual meeting of the Middle East Librarians' Association in New York, were printed in the Association's newsletter MELA NOTES, no. 13 (April 1978), p. 25-26

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN
THE GENERAL LIBRARIES
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78712

23 November 1977

Dear Colleague:

If you have been bewildered, annoyed, frustrated, or enraged while trying to apply the AACR, DDC, LC classification and subject headings, ALA filing rules or other products of the American cataloging establishment to Middle Eastern and North African materials, don't hesitate. Tell me.

At the request of the Asian and African Section of ACRL, ALA has established two subcommittees to identify special problems connected with descriptive cataloging and subject analysis of Asian and African materials and transmit recommended solutions to appropriate bodies such as LC. These subcommittees met twice last year, and representatives of libraries specializing in South Asia, East Asia and Africa have already delivered interim reports. A final report is to be prepared in June 1978.

Through something other than Divine Providence, I have been designated representative for librarians concerned with the Middle East and North Africa and am expected to present an interim report in our behalf at the ALA mid-winter meeting in late January. Proposed revisions in the AACR, expansions of classification schedules, changes in subject headings, and any other suggestions to improve cataloging practices are welcome.

If the attached questionnaire helps, use it. If not, please get in touch with me anyway. We have waited a long time for this opportunity. Other area studies and specialist librarians have responded quite well, and I believe that we can too although we have much less time to formulate proposals. I will need to have your reply by 23 December in order to include your suggestions in the interim report.

Sincerely yours,

Martha Dukas
Head Librarian
Middle East Collection

MD/gb

*American Library Association
Resources and Technical Services Division
Cataloging and Classification Section
Descriptive Cataloging Committee/Subject Analysis Committee
Ad Hoc Subcommittee on the Descriptive Cataloging of Asian and African Materials
Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Subject Analysis of Asian and African Materials*

PROBLEM AREAS IN MIDDLE EASTERN AND NORTH AFRICAN CATALOGING

I. Descriptive Cataloging

- A. Entry
- B. Title
- C. Imprint, Collation, Notes
- D. Serials

II. Subject Analysis

- A. Classification
- B. Subject Headings

III. General

- A. Romanization
- B. Filing Rules
- C. Other

Please return by 23 December to:

**Martha Dukas
Middle East Collection
The General Libraries
The University of Texas at Austin
Austin, Texas 78712**

RESPONDENTS

A number of people expressed interest in the work of the Subcommittee, but the following deserve special thanks for their written responses to the questionnaire circulated among MEIA members in November 1977:

Wolfgang Behn
Orientabteilung
Staatsbibliothek, Berlin

Eleazar Birnbaum
Department of Middle East & Islamic Studies
University of Toronto

Vivian Campbell
Books on Islam, Ltd.
New York

Richard S. Cooper
The General Library
University of California, Berkeley

Chris Filstrup
Orientalia Division
New York Public Library

Janet P. Heineck
Regenstein Library
University of Chicago

Michael C. Hillmann
Department of Oriental & African Literatures
University of Texas at Austin

Marsha McClintock
Main Library
Ohio State University, Columbus

Mary J. Nichols
Middle East Collection
University of Texas at Austin

James W. Pollock
Indiana University Library
Bloomington

Naomi Rosner
The General Libraries
University of Texas at Austin

Abazar Sepehri
Regenstein Library
University of Chicago

Robert Singerman
Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion Library
Cincinnati

AN INTERIM REPORT
ON PROBLEM AREAS IN THE
DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING AND SUBJECT ANALYSIS
OF MIDDLE EASTERN AND NORTH AFRICAN MATERIALS

Prepared for the 1978 Midwinter Meeting of the
ALA/RTSD/CCS/DCC Ad Hoc Subcommittees on the
Descriptive Cataloging and Subject Analysis of
Asian and African Materials by Martha Dukas,
Head Librarian, Middle East Collection, The
General Libraries, The University of Texas at
Austin.

Although it has proven difficult to find anyone willing to represent libraries specializing in the Middle East and North Africa on the two subcommittees for which this interim report is written, it is not for lack of interest in the problems at hand. The difficulties encountered in attempting to apply North American cataloging tools to the literature of very different societies have concerned Middle East area and language specialists for years, and in 1975, cataloging was the focus of one of five task forces at a workshop on Cooperation Among Middle East Libraries in North America, the "state of the art" conference organized in Ann Arbor by the Middle East Librarians' Association [MELA] with support from the Joint Committee on the Near and Middle East of the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council. Indeed, one of the reasons for MELA's formation was to provide a forum for the discussion of such problem areas as well as a means of presenting our professional opinion on them.

The concerns expressed by Middle East librarians, however, appear to have drawn little positive response till now from either ALA or the Library of Congress although a number of LC staff members, as individuals, merit our thanks for their efforts at least to explain what could not be changed. Frustration, not lack of interest, is the main reason why it has taken so long to seat a Middle East representative on these subcommittees. From the text of my remarks at the latest annual meeting of MELA, it should be apparent that I share some of the reluctance and even suspicion of my colleagues. But I also share the hope expressed by other members of these subcommittees that this new route to those who make cataloging policy will not lead, once again, to a dead end.

My first attempt to gather information for these two subcommittees was contained in the brief remarks I made at the MELA Workshop on Processing Middle Eastern Materials in New York on 9 November 1977. The text is appended to this interim report and will also be reproduced in the next issue of MELA NOTES in February. Since I spoke last, there was virtually no time left for discussion at that session, but the thoughts voiced by earlier speakers were obviously shared by many in attendance.

Soon after the MELA workshop, I sent a questionnaire and covering letter to the 54 Professional and 97 Associate Members of MELA. Most Middle East librarians in the United States and Canada belong to MELA, but others working in Europe, the Middle East, and North Africa also are members. Because some members of the British Middle East Libraries Committee [MELCOM] have also joined MELA, it seemed unnecessary to send a special message to Great Britain in order to solicit opinion among our colleagues there. The same is true of the Council of Archives and Research Libraries in Jewish Studies and the Association of Jewish Libraries,

which represents over 200 Judaica specialists; a member of these groups included with his reply the text of their joint Resolution on Romanization [of Hebrew alphabet bibliographic data in a computerized catalog].

In spite--or maybe because--of the season, I received replies from only 12 persons. Others may trickle in following publication of the proceedings of the November workshop. The questionnaire I circulated invited comment in several areas of descriptive and subject cataloging. In general, the problems of entry and romanization drew the most comment. Specifically mentioned were Turkish personal names for authors writing around the turn of the century, Jewish authors with European names writing in Hebrew, the numerous errors in Persian name headings owing to incorrect transliteration, and the general inadequacy of AACR 1 as a guide for entering Arabic-script names. Inconsistencies in the treatment of indistinct titles and uniform titles brought complaints as did several minor, but annoying, practices in recording the imprint and collation area data. It was noted that there are often greater variations and inconsistencies in serial titles, frequency, and format than is evident in serials from other areas. Respondents from libraries using the Library of Congress Classification expressed dissatisfaction with the schedules for Islam, twentieth century history of the Middle East and North Africa, and modern Turkish and Persian literature. The Dewey Decimal Classification elicited no comment; to the best of my knowledge, it is used by only one Middle East collection in the United States. Several useful changes in Library of Congress Subject Headings were proposed, including ways to break up the large heading "Islamic law" and general subdivision "Description and travel". Despite lingering dissatisfaction with existing romanization schemes, respondents strongly favored efforts to develop schemes for languages not yet covered--Azeri Turkish, Judeo-Arabic, and Kurdish for example--and expressed a definite preference for transliteration rather than transcription as the mode. Though one person termed the punctuation stipulated by ISBD "rubbish", neither format nor filing rules elicited further comment. In the questionnaire space inviting general comments, several librarians reiterated the old hope of seeing non-Roman script cataloging contributed by libraries other than LC included in NUC. The need for better communication with both LC and ALA was cited, and one person suggested the creation of formal liaison positions to connect those organizations with area specialist groups.

In the above paragraph I have tried to summarize the first responses to my questionnaire. Reproducing them would have been awkward, and more will probably come in following publication of the next issue of MELA NOTES. Although some of the respondents indicated they had seen the draft text of AACR 2, I have not. Until AACR 2 is published, there appears little we can do to effect changes in descriptive cataloging, since the text of AACR 1 is no longer subject to amendment. The same can be said for Library of Congress subject headings, which are also temporarily frozen. We can, however, press for revision of parts of the LC Classification and for development of romanization schemes for languages not yet covered, since no solution to the problems associated with machine processing of Arabic script bibliographic data will be forthcoming soon. Though thwarted from making further suggestions for specific amendments in cataloging practices at present, I believe the life of these subcommittees should be extended through--and maybe even beyond--such transitional times. These two subcommittees are the only link between area and language specialists and the two main components of the cataloging establishment, ALA and LC. January 1, 1980, will come--and pass--but we will still need some way to try to influence evolving cataloging policy.

Respectfully submitted,

Martha Dukas
The University of Texas at Austin

AFRICA, south of the Sahara

Elizabeth A. Widermann
Cataloger and African Bibliographer
Columbia University Libraries
New York, New York 10027

INTRODUCTION

Questionnaires were distributed to over 50 individuals and institutions in North America and Africa (nearly 40 more were sent in the spring of 1978 to a colleague in Africa who had asked to distribute them at meetings of librarians and library-school faculty; but no responses from this group had been received as the report was being prepared). Announcements were also made at meetings of the African Studies Association (U.S.), and notices placed in the area-studies press. Twenty-five responses had been received by mid-May, 1978, not including followup comments and "negative" responses, i.e., returned questionnaires on which there were no answers. Nearly half the replies, including most of the fuller ones, were from Africa.

Some of the responses were extremely detailed; and a few are appended to the main copy of this report. In several cases, respondents were not familiar with recent LC changes or misunderstood LC practices. Replies have not been edited; but it is hoped that the body of the report reflects current usages accurately. Acknowledgements will be found at the end of the report, as will a list of respondents (first appendix).

CLASSIFICATION

LC CLASSIFICATION: PROBLEMS, PROPOSED CHANGES and EXPANSIONS

All but one of the extremely detailed proposals for revision of the LC schedules which were received are appended to the main copy of this report, although in some cases copies had also been forwarded to LC. (The exception is noted below.) It is not planned to discuss these in detail, as a book-length report would result. The amount and detail of comments received, especially on the DT schedule, lends weight to the suggestion that the work of AHSSAAAM should continue in some form.

In general the comments were that the schedules were still too tied to the colonial period of Africa in arrangement, grouping, and sequence of countries (with some independent countries classed "within" the boundaries of others or immediately adjacent to faraway former colonies of the

same metropole); and that the schedules need expansion, as some countries on which there is a great deal of material have only one number or only one cutter. Most colleagues realize that catalogers at the Library of Congress know this just as well as Africanists.

African history, DT, was mentioned as the most troublesome class by almost everyone. Others mentioned as problems included H, J, K, L (particularly LG), N and P.

DT

Besides requests for expansion of DT, the most usual problems mentioned were the anomalies, e.g., Nigeria, DT 515, but Yorubas, Lagos, DT 513, and Hausaland and Ibadan included in DT 518; treatment of South-west Africa/Namibia variously as German, British, or South Africa; the appearance of Lesotho (DT 781-789), Botswana (DT 791-797) and Swaziland (DT 971) "within" South Africa.

Verbal polling of colleagues at one meeting brought forth a consensus that the ideal would be for LC to close the shelflist and begin again with a DT better suited to modern political boundaries and the distribution of the material.* One colleague commented, "I suspect that most catalogers would agree that the DT section in particular is so badly out of date, so convoluted, and so badly in need of change, that no minor changes, that is, changes which merely try to fix up the worst offenders, will do any real good..." *or to expand to DTA, etc.

Detailed suggestions for DT were received from the University of Nairobi (Kenya), from J. Flagg Kris (formerly of Howard University and the University of Nairobi), and Patricia Shoyinka of the University of Ibadan for the Nigerian Library Association. The last is known to have been submitted to the Subject Cataloging Division of the Library of Congress, and is not appended to the main report owing to its great length.

H

It is assumed that LC will not be overhauling H in the near future, but that some areas (such as HN) have been or will be acted on. HN 800, especially, has been termed inadequate for material on African social conditions. And here as elsewhere, cutting has caused some confusion (e.g., whether Zambia is cuttered .R6 for Rhodesia, Northern or .Z32 for Zambia). The Nigerian Library Association has re-drafted several parts of H (HA, HC, HE, HJ, HT, HV, Tables) but again, as the material is voluminous and known to have been sent to LC, it is not appended.

I

The problems with the African parts of JQ are similar to those in DT; the arrangement is outdated, and an expansion would be useful. These comments also apply in JS.

K

The 1970 outline for the future K schedules includes a number of historical and geographical anomalies which there may still be time to change (if this has not been done). In the version seen, KRD, Law of Eastern Africa, does not include Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania (which are instead part of KRK, Central Africa). It appears that Botswana (included in KRL) is separated by South and Southwest Africa/Namibia (KRM) from Swasiland and Lesotho (KRQ).

LG

The present arrangement of LG is again not fully logical; and there is little space available for the many institutions of learning created since the latter part of the colonial period. Two respondents, M. N. Muriuki of the University of Nairobi, and 'Bokun Fadiran of the University College, Ilorin, Nigeria, provided detailed suggestions for revision/expansion, which are appended to the main copy of the report. Mrs. Muriuki suggested expansion of the treatment of former British East Africa; Mr. Fadiran submitted a full proposal of 8 pages.

L

Although LC has expanded provision for African literature in English rather recently, some respondents felt it was inadequate (or were unaware of it). The respondent from Ilorin appended their adaptation, and made the suggestion--not a unique one--of a new class for African literature (such as PP). Several respondents pronounced provision for African literature in French (PQ 3980-3989) inadequate.

PL will presumably have to be expanded eventually to accommodate additional African languages (cf. response from B. S. Bankole, National Library of Nigeria). A number of African governments are encouraging increased publication in African languages.

Priorities

The most material is in D $\bar{U}$, which is also the class almost always mentioned by respondents. A priority should be a decision on DT: do little or nothing, cut-and-paste, create an expansion into DTA, etc., or freeze the shelflist and re-do DT. One of the last two would be preferred. Presumably this hinges on similar decisions for the entire LC classification.

DEWEY

Few of the individuals and libraries responding to the questionnaire use Dewey. Those who do mentioned the 960's as the outstanding problem. The fullest response said: "No notations nor 'class here' instructions appear in main volume for many discrete regions, countries, and territories (e.g., Eritrea, Sahel, former Spanish Sahara, Sao Tomé and Príncipe,

Equatorial Guinea, Djibouti, Comoro Islands, Seychelles Islands). Many country sequences require updating and expansion (e.g., "Portuguese" Guinea, Cape Verde Islands, "Dahomey," Angola, Mozambique.)"

Indirectly, the preparer of this section also received a copy of the recommendations of the South African Library Association concerning the "Classification of the Bantu languages," (mainly in Southern Africa). It is understood that these have been forwarded to Benjamin Custer and will be taken into consideration in the preparation of a future edition of DDC; they are not appended.

SUBJECT HEADINGS

Numerous suggestions for new or changed subject headings were received. LC has acted on some of them during the life of AHSSAAM, a few may be in the LC pipeline as this report is being written. The reasons for most of the suggestions for change were that the current term in LCSH is considered outdated, or derogatory; or that LC usage is inconsistent.

PROBLEM HEADINGS AND PROPOSED CHANGES

The word PRIMITIVE was strongly objected to by many respondents. Most would like to substitute TRADITIONAL for it in all cases. We understand, however, that this would be totally unacceptable to fine-arts catalogers. Much work remains to be done on PRIMITIVE and its applications.

The word NATIVE is considered objectionable by almost all African catalogers, and Africanists in general. NATIVE RACES was a heading singled out by many respondents as needing early change. Most who suggested one substitute favored COLONIZED PEOPLES. Some think this is too "charged," and suggest that {place name}--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT (or {place}--PEOPLES) be substituted; this, however, does not cover the problem of NATIVE RACES as an independent heading.

NATIVE CLERGY and NATIVE LABOR should also be changed. One possibility is to substitute the word INDIGENOUS in each. Perhaps it would be better to eliminate the term, using simply CLERGY and LABOR AND LABORING CLASSES. If this option is chosen, a change from INDIGENOUS CHURCH ADMINISTRATION to CHURCH MANAGEMENT should also be considered.

Anyone who commented on the word agreed that BANTU, BANTUS should be eliminated from LCSH except as a linguistic term. (A vocal minority would eliminate it even here, substituting NIGRITIC LANGUAGES.) Most scholars would agree that there is no such ethnic group as Bantus. The use of the word Bantu in South Africa, frequently as a derogatory term, has made it especially charged. In April of 1978 there were stories in the press to the effect that it was being removed from the official lexicon in South Africa, to be replaced by "African" or "Black." For cataloging purposes,

depending on the work in hand, various treatments may be recommended. Some favor using simply SOUTH AFRICANS, etc., irrespective of the contents of the work, on the theory that Black people are the majority. Others, including this writer, would prefer the use of the correct ethnonym for works where an ethnic distinction is important, otherwise, BLACKS. . . or simply RACE RELATIONS, ECONOMIC CONDITIONS, etc. as a subdivision, following the scope note for Blacks in LCSH. SOUTH AFRICAN LITERATURE - AFRICAN AUTHORS (or BLACK AUTHORS). In a few cases, a solution such as AFRICAN LITERATURE - BANTU LANGUAGES may be preferred. There is no simple solution to the use of BANTU, but it is sufficiently offensive to many people to demand early attention.

The glosses (BANTU PEOPLE) and (BANTU TRIBE) should be changed to a uniform (AFRICAN PEOPLE); and (AFRICAN TRIBE) should also be changed to this form. Some ethnonyms have other qualifiers (e.g., LUO (NILOTIC TRIBE) or none (e.g., ZULUS); the word PEOPLE should be substituted for TRIBE, and it is most realistic to suggest that unqualified forms be left alone.

The word PYGMIES presents a problem. It is derogatory, but no one-to-one change is possible. The correct ethnonym(s) for the people described should, of course, be used where ascertainable; the most usual in Africa are MBUTI and TWA (current LCSH: BAMBUTE and BATWA, respectively). Older works in particular do tend to refer to "Pygmies" in both title and text. A change would be particularly difficult to implement for works already cataloged, as all would have to be reexamined. Time-of-cataloging references are not ideal, but perhaps are the most realistic alternative. A freezing of the catalog (and new LCSH) situation would seem to lend itself particularly well to treatment of this sort of problem.

Foreign place names and names of ethnic groups (ethnonyms) in general present difficulties for the cataloger who is not an area specialist. Names of African peoples have been established in a variety of ways, probably depending on the form used in the first title cataloged. There is probably no useful way to make ethnonyms consistent, but a principle could be formulated for the establishment of additional ethnonyms, and perhaps some of the existing ones could be changed to conform, on a case-by-case basis. In use - in addition to uncommon forms of some ethnonyms are: African-language singulars (e.g., KUBA (BANTU TRIBE), African-language plurals (e.g., BAMBUTE, BATWA), and English plurals (e.g., ZULUS). A significant number of respondents commented on this, the usual suggestion being to put all in the singular (ZULU, MBUTI (sic), TWA). However, other peoples in Africa appear in the English plural (e.g., BOERS, which is offensive and should be changed to AFRIKANERS). On the singular-plural problem, see p. 7-8 of the response of J. Flagg Kris, appended to main report.

Priorities

The few easy-to-make, one-to-one changes enumerated immediately below should be made as soon as possible. Then, early attention should be given other headings which give offense. New subject headings (see list below) should be put into use as appropriate books come up.

One-to-one changes recommended

current form

BOER STUDENTS
BOERS
IBO TRIBE
GALLA LANGUAGE
GALLAS
SOUTH AFRICA - HISTORY - KAFIR
WARS, 1811-1878

proposed

AFRIKANER STUDENTS
AFRIKANERS
IGBO (AFRICAN PEOPLE)
OROMO LANGUAGE
OROMO (AFRICAN PEOPLE)
SOUTH AFRICA - HISTORY - FRONTIER
WARS, 1811-1878

PROPOSED NEW SUBJECT HEADINGS

Many new headings were suggested; the following were each recommended by several people. The fullest lists of proposed changes and additions (both from Sanford Berman, Hennepin County Library) are in the appendix to the main copy of the report.

AFRO-AMERICANS AND AFRICA
ANKOLE (KINGDOM)
APARTHEID
BANNING (SOUTH AFRICAN CRIMINAL LAW)
BUNYORO (KINGDOM)
CHIEFS, HEADMEN, ETC.
ETHIOPIA - HISTORY - ITALIAN OCCUPATION, 1926-1941
HIGHLIFE (MUSIC)
GOD (SHONA RELIGION) (also, GOD (various other religions)
INDIRECT RULE (COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION)
KINSHIP SYSTEM (as subheading under an ethnonym)
NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENTS, AFRICAN (etc.)
ONITSHA MARKET LITERATURE
RIVONIA TREASON TRIAL, 1964
ZIMBABWE (KINGDOM)

CONCLUSIONS: OVERALL PRIORITIES

Africana catalogers have been, by and large, very pleased with the progress made at LC in changing dated or objectionable subject headings, and in creating needed new headings or cross-references where needed.

Priorities concerning subject headings were suggested on the previous page, and concerning classification, on page 34. There is no need to try to create priorities between Dewey and LC, as they are handled so differently.

Revision, or meaningful expansion (as, DT to DTA, etc.) of LC schedules is obviously a major operation; and the writer is aware of constraints on staff time. DT and the other schedules mentioned are hard to use meaningfully, and we do think they need attention. If DT should be revised or expanded, some suggestions have been put forth in the attachments to the main copy of this report, and by the Nigerian Library Association. African catalogers in this country would, I am sure, be glad to contribute further to such an effort.

As between classification and subject analysis, the comment of one respondent has been widely quoted to colleagues (and endorsed by almost all): "Intellectually uncomfortable classification still retrieves material, whereas ambiguous headings or use of headings affects users of the public catalog ..."

The writer would like to thank all those who took the time to respond and to send the questionnaire to others. In addition, thanks are due to members and guests of the Subcommittee on Cataloging and Classification of the Archives-Libraries Committee, African Studies Association, who provided verbal input above and beyond the questionnaires (it would be appropriate to name David Michener, Senior African Cataloger at Northwestern University). That subcommittee will continue to pursue some of the points raised during the life of AHSSAAAM. However, the majority of that subcommittee also hope that a permanent Africanist-Asianist cataloging presence can be established in the American Library Association.

AFRICA-RELATED RESPONSES TO THE A.H.S.S.A.A.M. QUESTIONNAIRE

North America

ARLIS/North America

Boston University (W. Simmons)
Columbia University (E. Widenmann)
Florida International University (R. Rodriguez)
Hennepin County Library, Minnesota (S. Berman)
Hoover Institution, Stanford University (P. Thomas and K. Fung, joint reply)
Los Angeles County Law Library (P. Enyingi)
New York Public Library, Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture (C. Gara)
University of California, Berkeley (L. Petrusek)
University of Illinois, Urbana (R. Engel)
University of Minnesota (B. Walden)

Kris, J. Flagg (formerly of Howard University)
Lauer, Joseph (formerly of SUNY, Buffalo; now of Michigan State University)

Africa

Ghana

University of Ghana (H. Smit)

Kenya

Library of Congress Office, Nairobi (R. Thomas)
University of Nairobi (M. Muriuki)

Nigeria

National Library of Nigeria (B. Bankole)
University of Ibadan (P. Shoyinka; M. Greaves) (separate replies)
Nigerian Library Association (P. Shoyinka)
University of Ilorin (B. Fadiran)
University of Jos (L. Cox)

Sierra Leone

Fourah Bay College (G. Sheriff)

South Africa

Johannesburg Public Library (L. Kennedy)
University of Cape Town (R. de Young)
University of the Witwatersrand (T. Wassing)

The following is a compilation of responses from members of the ARLIS/NA Cataloging Advisory Committee.

I. A.

- 1) One problem area is the application of Western art media concepts to African art. Specifically, the greatest problem is an inconsistent and often impossible distinction between African art (classed in N) and African sculpture (classed in NB).
- 2) A related problem occurs in the use of too many, scattered numbers for primitive art (NB 62-64, NC 54, NK 1177, GN 429-434) and insufficient development of N 5310 for a variety of prehistoric and primitive art forms.

I. B.

- 1) In general, limit scattering of primitive art books into numbers which are designed to describe Western art media. Expand N 5310 into more specific numbers.
- 2) Limit use of NB for African "sculpture" and prefer N.
- 3) Limit use of GN 429-434 to books where the culture and technique are emphasized rather than the product. One CAC member writes, "A good example of the misuse of the number is Ed Rossbach's book, Baskets as Textile Art (1973) classed by LC in GN 431. In our Library it sits amid books on prehistoric technology."

II. A.

- 1) There needs to be more consistency in the use of media terms in subject headings for African and other primitive art. "Art" and "Sculpture" are frequently used interchangeably.
- 2) The subject heading "Art, Primitive" has received much criticism, yet the use of the term "primitive" in this context is well understood among art historians (e.g. The Museum of Primitive Art), and art librarians have not been able to come up with another term which provides the same function. (The use of a combination of tribal name and an art medium is not sufficient for general art libraries which need to bring together all materials in this area under one heading.) Can the Subcommittee suggest any alternate terms? Or is "Art, Primitive" perhaps not really the pejorative it has been held to be?
- 3) The use of such parenthetical descriptors as "tribe" and "people". If "tribe" is no longer used, then it should be revised in entries that carry it. There are various degrees of relationship involved in such descriptors: language, kinship, race, culture, territory. Although usage may be inexact because of the state of knowledge of "peoples", still its meaning in subject work should be delineated. The relationship between X language and X people should be clarified also.

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LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90024

The Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Subject Analysis of African and Asian Materials of the American Library Association requests your assistance in identifying problem areas in subject analysis of African and Asian library materials (i.e., book and non-book).

The responses can be as specific as desired, from an individual subject heading or classification number to be added, to large areas that should be evaluated for revision or expansion. Since the Subcommittee will be assigning priorities in transmitting our findings, please tell us which problems you feel are urgent, and which are merely necessary.

Please attach additional pages as necessary.

I. Classification

A. Problem areas: DT; PL; G; N; (in relation to Africa; with particular reference to Nigeria)

B. Specific additions and changes suggested: Detailed revision of all African subjects. (1) Especially, DT class should be expanded. Each subdivision in "additions and changes" should at least have a base notation. (B. contd. on the attached sheet)

II. Subject headings

A. Problem areas: Terms and concepts exclusively western.

B. Specific additions and changes suggested: "Kings and rulers" not appropriate for office of Emirs, Obas and Obis and lesser traditional rulers, like chiefs, for which headings should be provided. (II, b to be contd. on the attached sheet)

III. My priorities would be:

Name Mrs. B. S. Bankole, Head, Cataloguing Dept. Affiliation _____

Institution National Library of Nigeria, 4 Wesley Street, P. M. B. 12626, Lagos.

March 12, 1977
23rd May, 1977

(I, b. contd.)

There is need for complete and detailed revision of this class. The idea of "British Africa" and "French Africa" should be limited to the appropriate period of History, while new additions and changes should be given to accomodate the history of the new countries and states in Africa.

(ii) PL needs complete revision in order to accommodate more languages not yet entered. Perhaps countries numbers should be awarded under which minor languages could be arranged alphabetically. There are over fifty written languages in Nigeria alone, a list of these languages, can be obtained from the Departments of Linguistics in Universities in Nigeria.

(II, b. contd.)

Military rulers are peculiar to Africa and developing countries, provision should be made for these in the subject headings. Administrative titles such as "Commissioners", "Permanent Secretaries" etc. commonly found in African countries are not provided for in the Headings - a "commissioner" is a political appointee in charge of a government ministry. Entries should also be made under the names of the new African countries.

National Library of Nigeria,
Lagos.

23rd May, 1977.

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Please attach additional pages as necessary.

I. Classification

A. Problem areas:

DDC 960 schedules.

B. Specific additions and changes suggested:

See #1 overleaf.

II. Subject headings

A. Problem areas:

- a) Biased/inaccurate descriptors.
- b) Unrepresented topics.

B. Specific additions and changes suggested:

See #2 & 3 overleaf.

III. My priorities would be:

Immediate and equal attention to all three categories.

Name Sanford Berman

Affiliation Member, ASA Cataloging and

Institution Hennepin County Library

Classification Subcommittee

7001 York Avenue South

Editor, HCL cataloging bulletin

March 18, 1977 Edina, MN 55435

1. Re DDC 960 schedules:

-- no notations nor "class here" instructions appear in main volume for many discrete regions, countries, and territories (e.g., Eritrea, Sahel, former Spanish Sahara, Sao Tome & Principe, Equatorial Guinea, Djibouti, Comoro Island, Seychelles Islands).

--many country-sequences require updating and expansion (e.g., "Portuguese" Guinea, Cape Verde Islands, "Dahomey," Angola, Mozambique).

2. Recommended LCSH changes:

<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>
AFRICA--CIVILIZATION	CIVILIZATION, AFRICAN
AFRICA, SOUTHWEST	SOUTHWEST AFRICA
BOER STUDENTS	x Namibia AFRIKANER STUDENTS
BOERS	AFRIKANERS
BOERS IN...	AFRIKANERS IN...
BUSHMAN LANGUAGES	SAN LANGUAGES
BUSHMEN	SAN(AFRICAN PEOPLE)
COLORED PEOPLE (SOUTH AFRICA)	"COLORED" PEOPLE (SOUTH AFRICA)
GALLA LANGUAGE	OROMO LANGUAGE
GALLAS	OROMO (AFRICAN PEOPLE)
GOVERNMENT, PRIMITIVE	GOVERNMENT, TRADITIONAL
NATIVE RACES	COLONIZED PEOPLES and/or [Place]--PEOPLES
PYGMIES	MBUTI (AFRICAN PEOPLE) TWA (AFRICAN PEOPLE) etc.
RACE QUESTION	RACE RELATIONS
RELIGION, PRIMITIVE	RELIGION, TRADITIONAL
RHODESIA, SOUTHERN	RHODESIA x Zimbabwe (Territory)
SOUTH AFRICA--HISTORY--KAFIR WARS, 1811-1878	SOUTH AFRICA--HISTORY--XHOSA-BOER WARS, 1811-1878 or SOUTH AFRICA--HISTORY--WARS OF DISPOSSESSION, 1811-1878
UNDERDEVELOPED AREAS	THIRD WORLD

3. New LCSH headings needed:

AFRICANS--DIASPORA

AFRO-AMERICANS AND AFRICA

ANANSE

ANTI-APARTHEID MOVEMENT

APARTHEID

CHIEFS, HEADMEN, ETC.

ETHNOCIDE

HIGHLIFE (MUSIC)

NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENTS, AFRICA

NEOCOLONIALISM

RACISM

RURAL DEVELOPMENT [as both primary and sub-heading; precedent: 1972 MISR subject list, p.82]

THIRD WORLD LITERATURE

UJAAMA VILLAGES

August 12, 1977

SUBJECT: ADDENDA TO QUESTIONNAIRE SUBMITTED AUGUST 11, 1977

- HCLCB = Hennepin County Library cataloging bulletin
HCLMC = Hennepin County Library materials catalog (3d ed., April 1977)
MALB = Makerere Institute of Social Research Library Accessions list/bulletin
MSH = Makerere Institute of Social Research Library subject heading list (June 1972)

New LCSH headings needed

AFRICAN RESISTANCE AND REVOLTS
AFRICANIZATION IN BUSINESS
AFRO-ASIANISM
ANKOLE (KINGDOM)
ASHANTI CONFEDERACY
BANNING (SOUTH AFRICAN CRIMINAL LAW)
BIRTH CUSTOMS AND RITES
BUGANDAN TRADE BOYCOTT, 1959
BUNYORO (KINGDOM)
CWEZI CULT
ETHIOPIA--HISTORY--ITALIAN OCCUPATION,
1936-1941
FAMILY PLANNING
GOD (GISU RELIGION)
GOD (KAMBA RELIGION)
GOD (LOGBARA RELIGION)
GOD (SHONA RELIGION)
INDIRECT RULE (COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION)
INTER-ETHNIC RELATIONS [primary & sub-heading]
INTER-FAITH RELATIONS [primary & sub-heading]
JIE-ACHOLI WAR, CA.1900
JUOK (LABWOR SPIRITS)
KAPA (KINGDOM)
KINSHIP SYSTEM [subhead; e.g., GOGO (AFRICAN
PEOPLE)--KINSHIP SYSTEM]
KIZIBA (KINGDOM)
KUMANYANA MOVEMENT

Precedents, etc.

MALB, March 1972, p. 17
MALB, Aug. 1972, p. 15
MSH, p. 15
MSH, p. 17
MALB, Sept. 1972, p. 19
MALB, July 1972, p. 13
MALB, Sept. 1972, p. 20
MSH, p. 21
MSH, p. 31; MALB, April 1972, p. 19
MSH, p. 39
MSH, p. 41; HCLCB, #20, p. 22; HCLMC,
D/E/F v., p. 455-56
MALB, April 1972, p. 20
MALB, April 1972, p. 20
MSH, p. 45
MALB, April 1972, p. 20
MSH, p. 49
MSH, p. 9, 51; HCLCB, #1, p. 4;
HCLMC, I/J/K/L v., p. 95
MSH, p. 51; HCLCB, #18/19, p. 25;
HCLMC, I/J/K/L v., p. 95
MALB, July 1972, p. 14
MALB, July 1972, p. 14
MSH, p. 54
MSH, p. 45, 56
MALB, June 1972, p. 13
MALB, Sept. 1972, p. 20

New LCSH headings needed

LOZI KINGDOM
MAILLO (BUGANDA LAND TENURE SYSTEM)
"MAU MAU" MOVEMENT AND REVOLT, CA.1946-1960
MBANDWA CULT
NAMUGONGO HOLOCAUST, 3 JUNE 1886
NON-ALIGNMENT (INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS)
NTABINGI CULT
PASTORALISM AND PASTORAL PEOPLES
PROTO-STATES
RIVONIA TREASON TRIAL, 1964
RWENZURURU MOVEMENT
SOUTHWEST AFRICA--HISTORY
--HERERO REVOLTS, 1904-1907
--NAMA REVOLTS, 1904-1907
"TRIBALISM" (SOCIAL SCIENCES)
WOMEN'S WAR, SOUTHEASTERN NIGERIA, NOV.-
DEC. 1929
ZIMBABWE (KINGDOM)
ZULU KINGDOM

New LCSH headings needed (repeated from
8-11-77 list)

AFRICANS-DIASPORA
AFRO-AMERICANS AND AFRICA
ANANSI
APARTHEID
CHIEFS, HEADMEN, ETC.
ETHNOCIDE
HIGHLIFE (MUSIC)
NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENTS, AFRICAN
NEOCOLONIALISM
RACISM
THIRD WORLD LITERATURE
UJAMAA VILLAGES

With collegial regards,
Sanford Berman
Head Cataloger

precedents, etc.

MSH, p. 61
MALB, June 1972, p. 13
MALB, Sept. 1972, p. 21
MSH, p. 65; MALB, July 1972, p. 15
MSH, p. 69; MALB, April 1972, p. 22
MSH, p. 71
MALB, Sept. 1972, p. 21
MSH, p. 74; MALB, Feb. 1972, p. 12-13
MSH, p. 79; MALB, Feb. 1972, p. 13
MALB, Sept. 1972, p. 21
MALB, Sept. 1972, p. 21
MSH, p. 9; MALB, April 1972, p. 19
MSH, p. 9; MALB, April 1972, p. 19
MSH, p. 95
MALB, July 1972, p. 15
MSH, p. 102; HCLMC, V/W/X/Y/Z v., p. 399
MSH, p. 102

HCLCB, #20, p. 13; HCLMC, A v., p. 57
MSH, p. 11; HCLCB, #5, p.7; HCLMC, Av., p. 66
HCLCB, #28, p. 19
MSH, p. 16; HCLCB, #1, p.2; HCLMC, A v., p. 255
MSH, p. 24
HCLCB, #4, p. 15; HCLMC, D/E/F v., p. 392
HCLCB, #26, p. 31
HCLCB, #5, p. 15; HCLMC, M/N/O v., p. 466;
MSH, p. 69
MSH, p. 70; HCLCB, #1, p.4; HCLMC, M/N/O v.,
p.501
MSH, p. 78; HCLCB, #1, p.5; HCLMC, P/Q/R v.,
p.370-72
HCLCM, #21, p. 30; HCLMC, T/U v., p. 86
MSH, p. 96

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Please attach additional pages as necessary.

I. Classification

A. Problem areas: DT - African history, GN 643-661 (esp. GN 653), PR 9340-9408 (more countries need individual numbers esp. Ghana), PQ 3980-3989 (individual authors should be grouped by country)

B. Specific additions and changes suggested:

II. Subject headings

A. Problem areas:

No useful comments can be made as we are still awaiting a copy of the 8th ed.

B. Specific additions and changes suggested:

III. My priorities would be: 1) DT African history

2) A rationalization of the treatment of African literature in non-African languages

Name Linda Ann Cox

Affiliation Technical Processing

Institution University of Jos, Nigeria

Librarian

March 18, 1977

University College Library
P. M. B. 1518,
Ilorin,
NIGERIA.

23rd May, 1977.

Ms. Elizabeth Widenmann
African Bibliographer
Herbert Lehman Library
International Affairs Building
Columbia University
New York, NY 10027

Dear Ms. Widenmann,

In accordance with the letter from a Subcommittee of the American Library Association's Cataloguing and Classification Section requesting us to identify and make suggestions on areas of the IC's classification scheme that are in greatest need of change (with particular reference to Africa, South of the Sahara), we have summarized our observations in the notes attached to this letter. We hope the notes will be found useful by the Committee.

Thank you very much for your professional cooperation with us.

Yours sincerely,

'Bokum Fadiran
Chief Cataloguer

L.C. Classification and Subject Headings on African History:

Some General Observations

CLASSIFICATION

1. Adequate sub-divisions are lacking for each of the African states. One would have loved to see a detailed sub-division which will cover both general works and local history in each of the African states, like the L.C. has done for other European and Asian countries.
2. All the former British West African countries (Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra-Leone and Gambia) are treated as local history, with only a single number assigned to each of them; whereas, a country like Cameroons is treated as a separate entity with fairly adequate sub-divisions. One will like to see each of the above countries treated in depth with adequate sub-divisions.
3. Having treated Nigeria as local history with only a single number assigned to her, Lagos (the capital of Nigeria) is assigned a different number (DT513) thus creating the impression that Lagos is a different country, and not part of Nigeria. Further still, Hausaland and Ibadan (which are also parts of Nigeria) are also assigned different numbers under the heading "Other regions, cities etc. A-Z" (DT518). Under normal circumstances, they could have come under local history under Nigeria. The same absurdity goes for Ashanti which is a part of Ghana. It would be highly appreciated if such anomalies could be reviewed.
4. Like the case of the former British West African countries, all the former French West African countries are cramped up as local history under the sub-heading "Local history and description" (DT541-553). A detailed treatment of each of the countries would also be appreciated.

5. Uganda and Kenya in East Africa have only a major number (DT434) assigned to them, whereas, Tanganyika (Tanzania) a sister country of the above two, has fairly detailed sub-divisions. Since Uganda and Kenya are sovereign states like Tanzania, they deserve detailed treatment like other countries.
6. It should be noted that the former Belgian Congo under "DT641-DT665" is no more one country. They have split into two - Zaire and Congo Kinshasa.
7. One observes that it is a common practice of the L.C. to classify works on slavery and slave trade in "HT". The L.C. must have been influenced by the fact that slavery and slave trade are of economic consequences to the United States. However, one will like to point out that African historians see these two topics as of historical consequences to Africa. African historians consult works on these two topics more heavily than the economists. Therefore, such works will be more appropriate in "DT" class than "HT" class.
8. Another area of interest to the African historians is the Missionary activities in Africa. Works on this topic are classified in "BV" class. Again, the activities of the missionaries in Africa played very vital roles in the colonial history of Africa. Historians need such works more often than the Churchmen. In fact, Churchmen and Religious studies students and researchers rarely use most of the works on this topic since they are written from historical point of view and not from doctrinal point of view. Such works will better be classified in "DT" class for effective use, than in "BV" where most of them may be forgotten.

SUBJECT HEADINGS

1. The use of tribe:

Throughout the L.C. Subject Headings, one observes that it is only African ethnic groups that are described as "tribe". African historians generally consider this term as derogatory and should not be used to describe Africans. The term "African people" will be an appropriate substitute for "tribe". Also "Native Race" will be a better substitute for the L.C.'s use of "Primitive Race".

2. The use of wrong names:

It is again observed that reference is sometimes made from some right terms to wrong terms, thereby, declaring the right term unused. Glaring examples of such terms in the L.C. subject headings are "Ibo" and "Igbo", "Sobo" and "Urhobo". In the first case the correct name for this group of people is "Igbo" and not "Ibo", while in the second case, "Urhobo" is used rather than "Sobo". A total review of African names is highly necessary, and this may call for more research on the ethnography of Africa.

3. The L.C. should also take note of some newly independent African countries which are not represented in the L.C. Subject Headings.

Examples: Angola, Mozambique, Malawi, Transkei in South Africa, etc.

Some observations on the LC's classification Scheme on
English Literature by African writers

The LC has assigned PR9798-PR9899 to English Literature by African authors. An allocation of only 100 numbers for creative writers in English in the whole continent is grossly inadequate. For this reason, we in our Library, have resorted to an elaboration of the few numbers to make provisions for most of the important authors in the continent. I have enclosed a copy of our adaptation of the scheme which might probably be found useful in your worthy assignment of modifying and updating the LC's classification scheme.

One would also want to suggest that the LC might have to take the bold decision of creating an entirely new class for English Literature by African authors (which no doubt has become quite voluminous in recent times) in case there are not enough gab notations to accommodate it satisfactorily. I would suggest a class like PP which has not been used for any country up till now.

African creative writers in French:

You might also want to take a close look at the classification of African creative writers in French to which LC has assigned only 10 numbers, i.e., PQ3980-PQ3989. Its expansion may follow the same pattern as suggested for English Literature by African authors.

Individual Institutions in Africa - L Class:

Apart from the fact that the numbers assigned to Institutions in Africa are inadequate - LG401-LG681, the arrangement of the institutions is not logical and the list is far from being complete. I have therefore

compiled a fairly up-to-date list of the Institutions and have arranged the countries in which they are situated according to their geographical contiguity. (The list is enclosed with this letter.)

Constitutional History - Africa:

JQ1900-JQ3981 assigned to this heading is inadequate. It should be expanded probably to JQ3999. Cancel JQ3051 for Ashanti and JQ3061 for Lagos since the cities form part of Ghana and Nigeria respectively. Assign numbers to Mali Republic, Chad Republic, Central Africa Republic, Gabon, Equitorial Guinea, Zambia, Tanzania and the new independent states of Africa such as Angola and Mozambique. Make a table of common subdivisions for the countries.

Local Government - Africa - Class JS:

Adequate provisions should be made for African countries.

INDIVIDUAL INSTITUTIONS - AFRICA

For Sub-arrangement under each 3 nos.
see attached table: Table II g.

EQ

400-

Africa (General)

United Arab Republic

401-403

Ains Shams University

404-406

Alexandria. University

407-409

American University in Cairo

410-142

Assiut. University

413-415

al-Azhar University

416-418

Cairo University

420

Other Institutions, by place, A - Z

Libya

421-423

University of Libya, Benghazi

425

Other Institutions, by place, A - Z

Algeria

426-428

Algiers. Université

429-431

Constatine. Université

432-434

Oran. Université

436

Other Institutions, by place, A - Z

Morocco

437-439

al Qarawiyn University

440-442

Université Mohammed V

444

Other Institutions, by place, A - Z

Mauritania

446

Institutions, by place, A - Z

Senegal

448

Dakar. Université

449

Other Institutions, by place, A - Z

Cape Verde Island

450

Institutions, by place, A - Z

Gambia

452

Institutions, by place, A - Z

Guinea Bissau (Portuguese Guinea)

454

Institutions, by place, A - Z

Guinea

456 Institutions, by place, A - Z

Sierra Leone

457-459 University of Sierra Leone
460-462 Fourah Bay College
463-465 Njala University College
467 Other Institutions, by place, A - Z

Liberia

468-470 University of Liberia
472 Other Institutions, by place, A - Z

Ivory Coast

473-475 Abidjan. Université
Other Institutions, by place, A - Z

Ghana

478-480 University of Ghana, Legon
481-483 Kumasi. University of Science and Technology.
484-486 Cape Coast. University
488 Other Institutions, by place, A - Z

Togo

489-491 Université du Bénin
492 Other Institutions, by place, A - Z

Dahomey

493-495 Université Du Dahomey
496 Other Institutions, by place, A - Z

Nigeria

497-498 Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria
499-500 Benin. University
501-502 Calabar, University
503-504 Ibadan. University
505-506 Ife. University
507-508 Ilorin. University
509-510 Jos. University

- 511-512 Kano. University
513-514 Lagos. University
515-516 Maiduguri. University
517-518 Nsukka. University
519-520 Port-Harcourt. University
521-522 Sokoto. University
524 Other Institutions, by place, A - Z
- Cameroon
525-527 Université Federale Du Cameroun
528 Other Institutions, by place, A - Z
- Gabon
529 Institutions, by place, A - Z
- Angola
530 Institutions, by place, A - Z
- Upper Volta
Institutions, by place, A - Z
- Mali
532 Institutions, by place, A - Z
- Niger
533 Institutions, by place, A - Z
- Chad
534-536 Université Du Tchad, Fort-Lamy
537 Other Institutions, by place, A - Z
- Sudan
538-540 Khartoum. University
541-543 Cairo. University. Khartoum Branch
545 Other Institutions, by place, A - Z
- Ethiopia
546-548 Haile Sellassie I University
549-551 Asmara. University
553 Other Institutions, by place, A - Z

Somalia

554-556 Universita Nazionale Della Somalia
558 Other Institutions, by place, A - Z

Central African Republic

559-561 Jean Bedel Bokassa Universite
563 Other Institutions, by place, A - Z

Congo (Brazzaville)

565 Institutions, by place, A - Z

Zaire

566-568 Universite Nationale
 (Campus at Kinshasha, Kisangani
 and Lubumbashi)

Uganda

569-571 Makerere University
573 Other Institutions, by place, A - Z

Kenya

574-576 Nairobi. University
578 Other Institutions, by place, A - Z

Tanzania

579-581 Dar Es Salaam. University
582 Other Institutions, by place, A - Z

Zambia

585-587 University of Zambia
588 Other Institutions, by place, A - Z

Malawi

589-590 University of Malawi
591 Other Institutions, by place, A - Z

Mozambique

592 Institutions, by place, A - Z

Mauritius

- 593-595 University of Mauritius
596 Other Institutions, by place, A - Z

South West Africa (Namibia)

- 597 Insitituions, by place, A - Z

Botswana

- 598-600 University of Botswana, Lesotho and
Swaziland (Botswana Campus)
611 Other Institutions, by place, A - Z

Rhodesia

- 612-614 University of Rhodesia
615 Other Institutions, by place, A - Z

Swaziland

- 616-618 University of Botswana, Lesotho and
Swaziland (Swaziland Campus)

Lesotho

- 619-621 University of Botswana, Lesoth and
Swaziland (Lesotho Campus)

South Africa

- 622-624 Capetown. University
625-627 DurbanWestville. University
628-630 Fort Hare. University
631-633 Natal. University
634-636 University of the North
637-639 University of the Orange Free State
640-642 Port Elisabeth. University
643-645 Potchefstroom University for Christian Higher Education
646-648 Pretoria. University
649-651 Rand Afrikaans University
652-654 Rhodes University
655-657 University of South Africa
658-660 University of Stellenbosch
661-663 University of the Western Cape
664-666 University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg.

South Africa (contd.)

667-669

University of Zululand

670

Other Institutions, by place, A - Z

Malagasy Republic

675-677

Foundation Charles-De-Gaulle
(University De Madagascar)

681

Other Institutions, by place, A - Z

Table II g.

0.1	Charter and Statutes
.2	Official reports. Organization and policy
.3	Catalogues. Yearbooks. Announcements
.4	Curriculum
.9	Miscellaneous publications
1	Biography
	Collective
.A2	General Catalogue
.A3	Other
.A4-Z	Individual
2	History
.1	Anniversaries, Jubilees, commemorations of the founding
.2	Description
.3	Student life
.4	Special days and events
.9	Other

Liberia	-	481
Gambia	-	481.5
Sierra-Leone	-	482
Ghana	-	483
Nigeria	-	484
Mauritania	-	485
Senegal	-	485.2
Mali	-	485.4
Guinea	-	485.6
Ivory Coast	-	485.8
Upper Volta	-	486
Togo	-	485.2
Dahomey	-	486.4
Niger	-	486.6

AFRICAN COUNTRIES PR 9799

For Collections, Folk literature, oral literature, etc. only
(For creative writing see PR 9898)

English Speaking Countries only. French and Spanish PQ

AFRICA	A11
North	A12
East	A13
West	A14
Central	A15
South	A16
Algeria	A4
Angola	A5
Botswana	B6
Cameroon	C14
Central African Republic	C3
Congo (Brazzaville)	C7
Zaire	C72
Dahomey	D14
Egypt	E3
Ethiopia	E8
Gabon	G11
Gambia	G2
Ghana	G3
Guinea	G4
Guinea (Bissau)	G42
Ivory Coast	I7
Kenya	K4
Lesotho	L5
Libya	L7
Malawi	M2
Mali	M3
Mauritania	M4
Maurituis	M5
Morocco	M8
Mozambique	M9
Namibia	N2
Niger	N5
Nigeria	N6

Rio de Oro (Spanish Sahara)	R4
Rio Muni	R42
Rwanda	R9
Senegal	S3
Sierra Leone	S4
Somali	S5
Somaliland (French)	S56
Southern Rhodesia	S6
Namibia	S7
Sudan	S8
Swaziland	S9
Tanzania	T15
Togo	T5
Tunisia	T8
Uganda	U11
UAR	U2
Upper Volta	U3
Zambia	Z11

(English Speaking African Countries) Creative Writers.

(Under each A - Z by 1st letter of Author's name, then by title)

Botswana	.14
Cameroon	.15
Egypt	.2
Ethiopia	.21
Gambia	.23
Ghana	.24
Kenya	.28
Lesotho	.29
Liberia	.3
Malawi	.32
Sierra Leone	.44
Southern Rhodesia	.46
Sudan	.48
Swanziland	.49
Tanzania	.5
Uganda	.53
Zambia	.56

For Subdivision use tables VIIIA, IX, p.225

(For Folk tales see PR9799 N6)

.1	.B53	Abiri, J. O. O.
	.G34	Achebe, Chinua
	.D35	Adebisi, Tom
	.D36	Adejumo, M. S.
	.G95	Agunwa, Clement
	.J77	Ajose, Audrey
	.K84	Akpan, Ntieyong Udo
	.L96	Aluke, Timothy Mofolorunso
	.M26	Amadi, Elechi
	.M395	Amali, S. Q.
	.N55	Aniebo, I. N. C.
	.N63	Anozie
.12	.A2	Balewa, Tafawa
	.A5	Balogun, Kola
	.A6	Balogun, Ola
	.I2	Bitek, Okot P
.13	.L32	Clark, John Pepper
.14	.A3	Daramola, Olu
.15	.C42	Echeruo, Michael J. C.
	.F51	Efiom, E. I.
	.G25	Egbuna, Obi B
	.K96	Ekwensi, Cyprian Full name: Ekwensi, Cyprian Odiatu Duaka
	.Q52	Equiano, Olauda
	.T51	Etokakphan, Essien
.16	.A5	Fagunwa, D. O.
	.O5	Forde, Winston
	.R25	Freeman, Richard A.
.17	.B14	Gbadamosi, Bakare

.18		<u>H</u>	
	.E7		Henshaw, James Ene
.19		<u>I</u>	
	.B86		Ibukun, Olu
	.J56		Ijimere, Obotunde
	.K19		Ike, Vincent Chukwuemeka
	.S6		Ishola, Akinwumi
.20		<u>J</u>	
	.E39		Jemie, Onwuchekwa
.21		<u>K</u>	
.22		<u>L</u>	
	.A4		Ladipo, Duro
.23		<u>M</u>	
	.E6		Meniru
	.E8		Mezu, S
	.U6		Munonye, John
.24		<u>N</u>	
	.W15		Nwana, Peter
	.W17		Nwankwo, Nkem
			Nwanedi, Okegbule
			see
			Woned, Okogbule Glory
	.W18		Nwapa, Flora
	.Z5		Nzekwu, Onuora
.25		<u>O</u>	
	.B47		Obiechina, Emmanuel
	.D36		Odeku, E. Latunde
	.D5		Oduyoye, Dupe
	.Q33		Ogieiriai, Evinma
	.Q36		Ogieriaikhi, Emwinma
	.Q55		Ogunyemi, Wale
	.K11		Okaforeg-Omali, Dilim
	.K14		Okara, Gabriel
	.K55		Okigbo, Christopher
	.K82		Okogie, M. O.
	.K83		Okofie, Olufunke
	.K831		Okoro, Anezi
	.K84		Okpewho, Isidore
	.L11		Olabimtan, Afolabi

.L13	Olagoke, D. Olu
.M85	Omotoso, Kole
.N12	Onadipe, Kola
.N98	Onyeama, Dillibe
.S21	Osahon, Naiwu
.26	<u>P</u>
.27	<u>Q</u>
.28	<u>R</u>
.074	Rotimi, Ola
.29	<u>S</u>
.02	Sofola, Zulu
.05	Soyinka, Wole
.T4	Stephen, Feliz N
.30	<u>T</u>
.08	Tutuola, Amos
.31	<u>U</u>
.L33	Ulasí, Adaora Lily
.Z7	Uzodinma, Eddy C
.32	<u>V</u>
.33	<u>W</u>
.06	Wonodi, Okogbule Glory
.34	<u>X</u>
.35	<u>Y</u>
.36	<u>Z</u>

May 16, 1977

Elizabeth A. Widenmann
African Bibliographer
Herbert Lehman Library
International Affairs Building
Columbia University
New York, NY 10027

Dear Ms. Widenmann,

I was very pleased to receive the Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Subject Analysis of African and Asian Materials' questionnaire. I am also distressed that it comes at a time when I can be least helpful. As you will note, I am currently working in Saudi Arabia, on a one year contract, to set up an Engineering Branch Library--not my field at all (the opportunity to travel won over subject content). So at the present time I am out of contact with the field.

While I was at the University of Nairobi (1967-69), I started an African tribal names file, listing forms from the literature, local informants, government sources, etc. We also made considerable additions and changes to the LC schedules, especially the DT section, for the African Collection. In the years since then, I have added to these files as information presented itself. Unfortunately, all this information is in storage in the U.S.

Nonetheless, I hated to have this chance at input pass me by, so I have included what I could with the materials at hand. The Central University Library here uses Dewey but had the 1966 reprint of the D Classification, also a copy of the 7th ed. of LC Subject Headings. No additions and changes or supplements were available for either. Although some of the examples I've listed may have been updated, it's unlikely that much has changed even with current expansions. It would be a good idea, however, to check my suggestions before including in any formal recommendations.

I will be leaving Jeddah at the end of June 1977, and as yet have no plans other than to travel for a few months. Below is a forwarding address in New York through which I can be reached until resettled. If there are any further activities that the Subcommittee anticipates please do contact me. I am sending a copy of this letter and questionnaire to Arline Zuckerman as a precaution, since our mail service here is very undependable.

Sincerely,

J. Flagg Kris
c/o Drawhorn
788 Columbus Ave., Apt. 7-T
New York, NY 10025

cc: Arline Zuckerman
Technical Services Department
University Research Library
University of California, Los Angeles
Los Angeles, CA 90024

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The Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Subject Analysis of African and Asian Materials of the American Library Association requests your assistance in identifying problem areas in subject analysis of African and Asian library materials (i.e., book and non-book).

The responses can be as specific as desired, from an individual subject heading or classification number to be added, to large areas that should be evaluated for revision or expansion. Since the Subcommittee will be assigning priorities in transmitting our findings, please tell us which problems you feel are urgent, and which are merely necessary.

Please attach additional pages as necessary.

I. Classification

A. Problem areas:

See attached

B. Specific additions and changes suggested:

See attached

II. Subject headings

A. Problem areas:

See attached

B. Specific additions and changes suggested:

General recommendations for changes included in attachment for part A above.

III. My priorities would be:

Name J. Flagg Kris Affiliation _____
Institution Unaffiliated as of June 1977 (most recently of King Abdulaziz University, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia & the Moorland-Spangarn Research Center, Howard University, Wash. D.C.)
March 18, 1977

I. CLASSIFICATION

A. Problem areas

Library of Congress Classification DT: Africa. My specific recommendations and suggestions listed in part I.B below are based on two major concerns with the DT section: 1) that the arrangement, grouping, and sequence of countries is too tied to the colonial period of African history and should be changed where possible to reflect more permanent geographic regions or groupings; 2) that the African countries are provided with very uneven sequences of numbers, many with only a cutter, and cumbersome expansions, and should be revised to provide a whole or decimal number for each country.

B. Specific additions and changes suggested

The following suggestions are arranged in class number sequence; numbers in parentheses are "new" numbers recommended:

- (DT41) Nile River (Table I) (suggested move from DT115-117)
- DT108-135 Sudan
Remove from Egypt sequence and assign new number in open sequence DT155-159, e.g., DT156
- DT115-117 Nile River
Move to open sequence DT40-42 (just preceding Egypt and Sudan), e.g., DT41
- DT154 Egypt. Cities, Towns, etc.
Remove Sudanese cities, etc. (e.g. .63 Khartoum), from Egypt sequence and put in appropriate new Sudan number
- (DT156) Sudan (Table I) (suggested move from DT108, 118-135)
- DT346.S7 Spanish Sahara
Remove and assign number from open sequence DT347-350, e.g. DT348
- (DT348) Spanish Sahara (Table I) (suggested move from DT346.S7)
- DT365 Correct caption above from EAST AFRICA to EASTERN AFRICA
- DT401-416 Somaliland
- Use DT401 for unified, independent Somalia (Somali Republic)
- Remove French Somaliland DT411 to new number in open sequence DT417-419, e.g. DT418 (so that the former British and Italian colonies would fall together just following the unified Somalia)

DT401 Somalia. Somali Republic. (Table I)
Correct caption to above.

DT403 Cancel number

(DT418) Djibouti (Republic). French Somaliland. Territory of Afars and Issas. (Table I) (suggested move from DT411)

DT421-433 British East Africa
- Add note that this sequence is used for collective treatment of Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zanzibar
- Subdivide history number to include provision for the East African Community, e.g. DT431.2

(DT431.2) East African Community (open data-) (suggested new number)

DT434 British East Africa. Protectorates, regions, etc.
- Use this sequence only for geographic features that fall in more than one country
- Change caption to something like "Regions, etc."
- Remove Kenya, Uganda, and Zanzibar and assign new numbers, e.g. DT434.2 Kenya; DT434.4 Uganda; add Zanzibar (British admin. division) to DT435
- Remove all other entries (cities, etc.) and place in appropriate country numbers

(DT434.2) Kenya (Table I) (suggested move from DT434.E2)

(DT434.4) Uganda (Table I) (suggested move from DT434.U2)

DT435 Zanzibar
Add note to show inclusion of the British Administrative Division of Zanzibar (moved from DT434.Z3) and Pemba Island (suggested move from DT469.P4), and state that works treating Zanzibar in federation with Tanganyika are in Tanzania DT436-449

DT444 Tanzania. History.
Expand to provide history number for period of merger with Zanzibar

DT449.R8 Ruanda-Urundi
Remove from Tanzania local no. and assign new number, e.g. DT450, and add new numbers for Burundi and Rwanda, e.g. DT450.2 and DT450.4

(DT450) Ruanda-Urundi (Table I) (suggested move from DT449.R8)

(DT450.2) Burundi (Table II) (suggested new number)

(DT450.4) Rwanda (Table II) (suggested new number)

DT469 Islands (East African Coast). Individual islands
Assign each island or group a decimal number rather than a cutter; cancel DT469 as a number; suggested revision of section (using Table II for each):

(DT469.1) Amirante Islands (suggested move from DT469.A6)
 (DT469.2) Comorc Is. (from DT469.C7)
 (DT469.3) Kerguelen Is. (from DT469.K4)
 (DT469.4) Madagascar. Malagasy. (from DT469.M21-38)
 (DT469.5) Mascarene Is. (from DT469.M39)
 (DT469.6) Mauritius (from DT469.M4)
 Pemba see Zanzibar DT435 (suggested move)
 (DT469.7) Reunion (from DT469.R3-45)
 (DT469.8) Rodriguez (from DT469.R7)
 (DT469.9) Seychelles (from DT469.S4)
 Sokotra see DT420
 Zanzibar see DT435

Note: if the complete change suggested for the above section not implemented, Madagascar should definitely be given a separate number.

DT507 Ashanti
 Prefer in Ghana DT510
 (DT509.5) British Togoland (Table I) (suggested new number for country before merger with Gold Coast to become Ghana)
 (DT510-512) Ghana
 Change to DT510 (Table I)
 (DT510) Ghana (Table I) (suggested revision)
 DT513 Lagos
 Prefer in Nigeria DT515
 (DT517) British Cameroons (Table I) (suggested new no. for area prior to merger with Nigeria and Cameroun)
 DT518.12 Ibadan
 Move to Nigeria local no. in DT515
 (DT542) Togo (Table I) (suggested move from DT582)
 DT548 West Sahara
 Prefer in broader no. DT331-346 Sahara; otherwise note should be added to explain inclusion here versus DT331-346
 (DT550) Mauritania (Table I) (suggested move from DT553.M2)
 (DT552) Upper Volta (Table I) (suggested move from DT553.U7)
 DT553 French West Africa. Other regions, cities, etc.
 - Remove separate countries and assign new numbers, e.g. DT550 Mauritania; DT552 Upper Volta
 - Remove all cities, etc., located in one country & place in appropriate local number (e.g. .D3 Dakar in DT549 Senegal)
 DT582 Togo (French Togoland)
 Remove from Cameroun sequence to open number e.g. DT542
 (DT614) Cape Verde Islands (Table I) (suggested move from DT671.C2)

DT619 Spanish West Africa
Expand to include Fernando Po as part of Equatorial Guinea; add "Equatorial Guinea" to caption heading

(DT619.2) Fernando Po (Table I) (suggested move from DT671.F4)
When treated as part of Equatorial Guinea see DT619

DT671.C2 Cape Verde Islands
Move to new number near Guinea-Bissau in Portuguese West Africa sequence, e.g. DT614

DT671.F4 Fernando Po
Move to Spanish West Africa sequence, e.g. DT619-619.2

DT730 Change caption above from SOUTH AFRICA to SOUTHERN AFRICA

DT751-944 South Africa
Remove the following from the South Africa sequence and assign new numbers:

DT781-789 Basutoland. Lesotho. E.g. DT968

DT791-797 Bechuanaland. Botswana. E.g. DT967

DT850-856 British Central Africa. Incorporate into revised DT946-960 section

DT858-865 Nyasaland. Malawi. E.g. DT961

(DT945) Native Reserve Areas. "Bantustans"
General works (suggested new section moved from DT990)

(DT945.1-9) Individual reserve areas

(DT945.8) Transkei (Table II)

DT946 Correct caption above from RHODESIA to BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA. Add note that here are entered works collectively treating Rhodesia (Zimbabwe), Malawi, and Zambia

DT956 "Rhodesia." History. Desc. & trav.
Expand to provide for a number for the period of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, e.g. DT956.2

(DT956.2) Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland (dates) (suggested new number)

(DT961) Malawi (Table I) (suggested move from DT858-865)

DT962 Change caption from SOUTHERN to ZIMBABWE. RHODESIA. SOUTHERN RHODESIA. (Table I)

DT964-965 Local history...
Remove all places located in just one country and place in appropriate local number in that country

(DT967) Botswana (Table I) (suggested move from DT791-797)

(DT968) Lesotho (Table I) (suggested move from DT781-789)

DT990 Native reserve areas
Move to new number immediately following South Africa
e.g. DT945

DT995 Southern Africa. Other countries, regions, etc.
- Remove any entry that falls within one country or
within the British Central Africa area and assign
numbers in appropriate country local number.

DT995.W3 Walvis Bay
Prefer moved to an open number in South Africa
sequence or into the local number in South West Africa
DT720

II. SUBJECT HEADINGS

A. Problem areas

Library of Congress Subject Headings. I am limiting my comments on subject headings to African tribal names. The recommendations concern two aspects: 1) parenthetical qualifiers; 2) grammatical affixes (e.g. plural). The following headings are given as examples of inconsistencies and form rather than specific headings needing change. They were chosen at random.

1. Use of parenthetical qualifiers for tribal names, e.g.
"African tribe," "African people," "Bantu tribe,"
"Nilotic tribe," etc.

e.g. BAAMBA (AFRICAN TRIBE)
LOBI (AFRICAN PEOPLE)
KUBA (BANTU TRIBE)
LUO (NILOTIC TRIBE)

but BAGANDA
KIKUYU TRIBE
ZULUS

As a user of these headings, it's unclear when the qualifier is used and when not; conflict with the same names for other areas or other meanings doesn't appear to be the reason. Consistency would be the best policy.

Recommendation: Use the following qualifiers in all cases as appropriate: "African tribe" and "African people" (for non-tribal group or group consisting of more than one tribe)

2. Use of grammatical affixes. Many African languages,* especially Bantu languages, use prefixes for singular, plural, as language designations, etc. LC headings are inconsistent in the use or non-use of the prefixes and often the tribal name chosen includes the prefix but the language form doesn't.

e.g. BAGANDA (plural of Ganda)
GANDA LANGUAGE (omits language prefix Luganda)
BAKONGO (AFRICAN TRIBE) (plural of Kongo)
(lacks ref. from Kongo)
CONGO LANGUAGE (has ref. from Ki-kongo--the lang.
prefix--but none from Bakongo or Kongo)
BAAMBA (AFRICAN TRIBE) (plural of Amba)
X AMBA

but KIKUYU TRIBE (singular)
KUBA (BANTU TRIBE) (singular)
X BA-KUBA (plural)
GISU (BANTU TRIBE) (singular)
X BAGISHU (plural)
LUO (NILOTIC TRIBE) (singular)

but YORUBAS (English plural)
ZULUS (English plural)

Recommendation: Use the singular form without affixes in all cases; omit language prefixes; refer from prefix forms of singular plural and language; do not use English plural

Comment on spelling or form of tribal names.

Many of the forms of tribal names in LC are based on the early anthropological and missionary literature. Since independence in Africa, many changes have occurred concerning language, including new or standardized orthographies, choice of national or educational languages, and recognition of standard forms of dialects. An effort should be made to update tribal names according to current use by the African government(s) where the tribe is found and by ethnologists and linguists and other area specialists. Common local (i.e. national) usage should be given priority.

*A good example of Bantu prefixes is Ganda:

Muganda (singular)
Baganda (plural)
Buganda (the Kingdom of)
Uganda (the Nation)
Luganda (language)

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The responses can be as specific as desired, from an individual subject heading or classification number to be added, to large areas that should be evaluated for revision or expansion. Since the Subcommittee will be assigning priorities in transmitting our findings, please tell us which problems you feel are urgent, and which are merely necessary.

Please attach additional pages as necessary.

I. Classification

A. Problem areas:

B. Specific additions and changes suggested:

II. Subject headings

A. Problem areas:

Ethnic names are often a mess

B. Specific additions and changes suggested: e.g. GERE (African people) is mistakenly taken to include the Dan (or Yacoub or Gio)
GERE = GUERE = KRAN + should include Wobe.

III. My priorities would be:

This is not a priority, since the number of books involved is small

Name Joe Lauer Affiliation Lockwood Library

Institution SUNY at Buffalo

March 18, 1977

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Ad Hoc Subcommittee on
Subject Analysis of African
and Asian Materials,
Subject Analysis Committee
American Library Association

Attn. Ms. Elizabeth A. Widenmann

Dear Ms. Widenmann,

We are in receipt of the questionnaire sent by the above Subcommittee seeking suggestions on improvements to the LC subject systems. We are glad to respond as this is an area which has constantly brought problems to our part of the world. Let me hasten to add that recently much improvement has been implemented. For example LC adoption of Afro-Americans & Blacks instead of NEGROES, a term, as well as others, which we had dropped more than a year before LC.

1. CLASSIFICATION

A. Problem areas:

1. LG 418-421
2. DT 421-449
3. African Literature: PR 9340-9408

B. Suggested additions and changes:-

UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI REVISED SCHEDULE LG 421-430

Note: Do not use LG 418-421 (present LC schedule); LG 421-425 (UCN revised schedule, 1967)

Teachers colleges in LB 2131
Medical schools in R 824
Agricultural colleges in S 539
Law schools in KL 131-149 (Moys classification)

Africa

British Africa. East Africa.

LG	421	University of East Africa. Table II(b) Constituent colleges in LG 423-430.
	422	Inter-University bodies, 1970- e.g. Inter-University Council. A-Z by name.
	423-424	Kenya
	425-426	Uganda
	427-428	Tanzania
	429-430	Zanzibar

Under each: (1) Universities & colleges of technology, A-Z by name. Table II(b)
 (2) Other. A-Z by name. Table II(b)

Additional information

Present L.C. schedule (See LC additions & changes, 1967, 1970, 1972)

LG 418 Kenya
 .N3 Nairobi. University.
 Formerly Nairobi University College.

421 Uganda (not East Africa and East Africa Protectorate)
 .B8 Budo. Kings College.

 .K35 Kampala. Makerere University College.

Present UCN revision, 1967

LG 421 University of East Africa. Table I
 422 Kenya
 423 Uganda
 424 Tanzania
 425 Zanzibar

422-425: use the subdivisions of Table II(b) decimally in combination with
 Cutter no. Cutter further by title.

cf. p. 178

TABLE II (b) (incorporating LC revisions to 1973)

0 Charter and statutes
 0.5 Heraldry
 1 Administration (general works). Official reports. Organization
 and policy.
 2 Catalogs. Yearbooks. Announcements.
 2.6 Entrance requirements and examinations.
 3 Curriculum
 3.8 Miscellaneous publications.
 4 Biography.
 Collective.
 .A2 General catalog. Registers of alumni. Faculty.
 .A3 Other.
 .A4-Z Individual.
 5 History.
 (5.5) Anniversaries, jubilees, commemorations of the founding, see
 subdivision 8.
 6 Description.
 7 Student life.
 8 Special days and events.
 9 Other.
 9.5 Special colleges or branches, A-Z

EXAMPLES

LG 423 .U582 .C3	University of Nairobi. Calendar.	LG 424 .A441 .R4	Alliance High School, Kikuyu. Report.
LG 427 .U529 .P63C8	University of Dar es Salaam. Dept. of Political Science Curriculum for first & second year B.A. (political science)	LG 423 .U589.5 .I581A5	University of Nairobi. Institute for Development Studies. Annual report.

The above suggestions have not been implemented yet.

On the whole, we find that numbers allocated to Africa & East Africa are too few for the amount of literature collected.

2. See attached xerox copy. This change has been implemented at our library.
3. No specific suggestion for PR 9340 - has been worked out. However, this body of literature should be treated as an entity of its own without being an appendage of English literature. At the moment, for an author writing in both vernacular and in English, his works are spread between PL and PR. To our clientele this is most unhelpful.
4. African languages: coverage

The class nos. allocated to African languages are very limited and too general. For example one is faced with the difficulty of allocating a class no. for books on African language(s) with the following subdivisions:-

(Language)	Study & teaching Readers Criticism & interpretation of individual authors, e.g. Shaaban Robert for Swahili language. Textbooks Phonetics (Here one has to use the general call no. for grammar) Style (Again one has to use grammar call no.)
------------	--

The fact is that some African Languages are expanding at an alarming rate and is difficult to allocate satisfactory call nos. to some of them from the short and general subdivision tables given to go with the main classification numbers.

II. SUBJECT HEADINGS

1. African ethnic groups

- (a) Authority: What authority does LC use for establishing African ethnic names plus their cross references. Sometimes the accuracy of such names is quite limited; for example:

- 1) Wambulu (African tribe)
x Iraqw
- 2) Kerebe (Bantu people)

In the 1st example, the name used in the country concerned, is Iraqw and not Wambulu.

In the 2nd example, the group is commonly known as Kerewe and not Kerebe.

- (b) Inconsistency of usage: In some cases LC uses the English format of names, e.g.

1. Nyakyusa (African people)
x Wanyakyusa (African people)
2. Pare (Bantu people)
x Wapare (Bantu people)

While in other cases LC uses the Swahili or vernacular format, e.g.

1. Wapangwa (Bantu people)
x Pangwa (Bantu people)
2. Wambulu (African tribe)
x Mbulu

Why not stick to one format? Either the one with "Wa" or the one without? Moreover, why use the 3 qualifiers above? i.e. (African people); (Bantu people); & (African tribe). The fact is that all the above groups are Bantus and for certain they are Africans. If it is necessary to distinguish between Bantus, Nilotics, Hamitics, etc. Why not then use the relevant terms instead of African people, African tribe? And from the LCSH practice the word "tribe" is used with some groups while it is omitted in others, e.g. LC uses Zulus and not Zulu tribe; Xosa and not Xosa tribe. What is the criteria?

- (c) Tribe: From the LCSH there seems to be the word "tribe" only for materials on ethnic groups from developing countries. Does it mean the type of ethnic groups which LC calls 'tribe' is never found in developed countries? Why not have for example, Welsh tribe, Scottish tribe, English tribe etc.?

2. Locally rejected terminologies

- (a) Native races: What is the emphasis here? Does it mean the original inhabitants of a once colonized area or a backward people? If the former, why not use the name used by the people themselves. If the latter, why not drop the belief as the people themselves do not accept it. Suggestion: Use names used by the people in question, e.g. Kenyans, Angolans, Nigerians and not: Kenya--Native races, Angola--Native races, etc. Single out the minority and not the majority.

- (b) "In" headings: Blacks in Rhodesia, Blacks in South Africa, etc. What is the criteria? Is it the inferiority complex or is it the minority element? Suggestions: Use, Rhodesians, South Africans, etc. Single out the minority and not the majority. Just as we cannot see any heading reading, Whites in U.S., Whites in Denmark, so we cannot have Africans in Kenya or Blacks in Kenya.

- (c) Intelligence levels -- Africans
-- Blind
-- Blacks
-- Indians
-- Deaf

Why does LC enumerate people or groups of people from the third World and put them in the same category with the incapacitated groups of people like the blind & deaf? Since the U.S. is in most cases the pattern heading for most headings why not have, Intelligence levels--Americans?

(d) Law, Primitive; Music, Primitive, etc.

The material in hand might seem very primitive from the point of view of the LC cataloguers/classifiers, but the society concerned will not look at it from the same angle. Hence readers from such a society will not dream of looking under headings such as "Music, Primitive" when they are in need for reading material on their own music. The primary concern of a local library is to cater for its local society. Therefore putting material under such headings means denying the local people access to it. For example a Zulu reader in need of reading material on Zulu music will naturally go straight to the heading: "Zulu Music" or "Music,Zulu" and not under "Music, Primitive"

Suggestion: Use heading likely to be accepted by the society because the material in hand is not only meant for the so called advanced societies.

3. African traditional education & traditional religions.

LCSH does not cater for these two subject headings.

- (a) traditional education: Some materials are exclusively on this subject, example. "Some aspects of African indigenous education". The subject content of this work is not synonymous to modern education. Thus putting it under "Education--Africa" does not reveal the actual subject content. Putting it under "Education, Primitive--Africa" would be a book lost to the local readers as they would not dream of looking under such a heading. The people do not call themselves primitive.

Suggestion: Use, Traditional education (Indirect); or (Nationality)-traditional education; etc.

- (b) traditional religions: Here again there are some materials which concentrate on this topic. Example: "Traditional religion and Christianity in Buganda and Acoli"; "Ghosts, spirits & God in the traditional religion among the Samia" Under the heading "Religions" LC seems to enumerate the different religions that seems to be known, e.g. Christianity, Hinduism, Islam, etc. But LC does not seem to give room to other religions that might not be known. The heading "Religion, Primitive" again is unthought of among the local readers.

Suggestion: Leave the heading "Religions" open so that one can fit in any religion without waiting for LC to enumerate it as this might take a long period.

4. Subject headings of local bias

In most cases LC specified (Direct) or (Indirect) after certain headings. However, some headings do not indicate either. But supposing one has a work on one of these latter headings dealing specifically with local geographic areas and one feels a need to show this to the reader, should one add the geographic unit as a subdivision although the heading does not authorize?

e.g. Culture--Kenya; Goats--Diseases--Uganda; Vegetation & climate--Kilimanjaro Mountain; Flute & horn music--Somalia; etc.?

Why designate some headings indirect or direct and not others that can also be applied in the same manner?

5. African kingdoms

It is difficult to assign a heading to works exclusively on African kingdoms. Many parts of Africa had kingdoms or Chiefdoms e.g. Dagomba kingdom in Ghana
Buganda kingdom in Uganda etc.

The fact is that such kingdoms no longer exist today. Should one put these directly under their headings with country qualification? The LCSH does not seem to cater for this. The nearest heading LC has is "Tribes & tribal government" and "Tribal government" But this is rather obscure for somebody who is primarily interested in material on history of such & such a kingdom.

6. AFRICA-HISTORY

This heading plus similar headings for the countries of Africa is hardly traceable in LCSH. The fact is that non-African countries are very well catered for as regards the subdivision--"History" Since the history of each country is unique we cannot use a pattern heading such as that of U.S., Ethiopia, Egypt & a few others bordering the Mediterranean Sea. One fails to understand the omissions.

Suggestion: Give each country a fair space. For example:

1. Uganda--History

History -- To 1893

History -- Colonial period, 1893-1962.

History -- 1962-1971.

History -- 1971-

The above suggestions are the contributions of the Cataloguing Department of the University of Nairobi Library.

Yours sincerely,

M.N. Muriuki (Mrs)

Senior Assistant Librarian - Cataloguing

Ms. Elizabeth Widenmann,
African Bibliographer
Herbert Lehman Library
International Affairs Building
Columbia University
New York, N.Y. 10027
U.S.A.

Appendix 2

DT

Africa (Contd.)

East Africa (p.570)

add note:

Prefer countries when possible.*

Cf. J740-759 for East African Documents.*

434-449

Revise*

East Africa Regional Organizations & Cooperation

434*

General works.

.2

East African Governors' Conference.

.3

East Africa High Commission.

.4

East African Common Services Organization.

.5

East African Community.

435*

Kenya. (East Africa Protectorate. Kenya
Colony and Protectorate) (Table I)

.2 Early to 1963 (For works on Coastal
Strip, see also Zanzibar, DT438.2)

.22 1963-

.65 Early to 1895

.7 Colonial, 1895-1963

.8 Independent, 1963-

436*

Uganda. (Uganda Protectorate) (Table I)

.2 Early to 1962.

.22 1962-

.65 Early to 1893

.7 Colonial, 1893-1962

.8 Independent, 1962-

437*

Tanzania. (Tanganyika Territory. German East
Africa Protectorate) (Table I)

.2 Early to 1961

.22 1961- (For Zanzibar alone, see
DT438.22)

.65 Early to 1885

.7 German East Africa, 1885-1916?

.75 British Territory, 1916?-1961

.78 Independent, 1961-64

.8 United Republic of Tanzania, 1964-
(including Zanzibar)

.9-92 Local...

Zanzibar & Pemba, see DT438

Appendix 2

DT Africa (Contd.)

438* Zanzibar. (Zanzibar Protectorate) (Table I)

- .2 Early to 1963 (For works on the Coastal Strip, see also Kenya, DT435.2)
- .22 1963- (For works with Tanganyika, see DT437.22)
- .65 Early to 1890
- .7 Colonial, 1890-1963
- .75 Independent, 1963-64
- .8 United Republic of Tanzania, 1964- (For works with Tanganyika, see DT437.8)

447* Ruanda-Urundi. (Table I)

- .2 Early to 1962.
1962- See Burundi, DT448.2, & Rwanda, DT449.2
- .65 Early to 1899
- .7 German Protectorate, 1899-1916? (see also Tanzania, DT437.7)
- .75 Belgian Colony, 1916?-1962.
- (.8) Independent, 1962- see Burundi, DT448.8 & Rwanda, DT449.8
- (.9-92) Local, see Burundi, DT448.9-92 & Rwanda, DT449.9-92.

448* Burundi. (Table I)

- Early to 1962, see Ruanda-Urundi, DT447.2
- .2 1962-
- (.65-7) Early & colonial, see Ruanda-Urundi, DT447.65-75
- .8 Independent, 1962-

449* Rwanda. (Table I)

- Early to 1962, see Ruanda-Urundi, DT447.2
- .2 1962-
- (.65-7) Early & colonial, see Ruanda-Urundi, DT447.65-75.
- .8 Independent, 1962-

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Please attach additional pages as necessary.

I. Classification

A. Problem areas:

B. Specific additions and changes suggested:

II. Subject headings

A. Problem areas: Geographic name changes involving change of territorial identity, especially African.

B. Specific additions and changes suggested:

In the Library of Congress Subject Headings List, scope notes under geographic names of areas with complex recent history or which are used with both geographic areas and nation-states (Example, Rhodesia, with about a half a dozen related names: Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Nyasaland, Rhodesia, Northern, Rhodesia, Southern, Malawi, Zambia, etc. What about Rhodesia (Salisbury) instead of Rhodesia, Southern

III. My priorities would be: Subject headings over classification. Intellectually uncomfortable classification still retrieves material whereas ambiguous headings or use of headings affects users of the public catalog as well. Would like to see a tool, comparable to LC Name Headings, as a subject authority, with scope notes and x-refs.

Name Robert D. Rodriguez Affiliation _____

Institution Florida International University _____

March 18, 1977

FOURAH BAY COLLEGE
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THE LIBRARY

FREETOWN
SIERRA LEONE

6th December, 1977

Miss Elizabeth A. Widenmann,
African Bibliographer,
Herbert Lehman Library,
Columbia University,
New York, N. Y. 10027, U.S.A.

Dear Betsy,

With reference to your circular letter dated July 1977, the
Chief Cataloguer has submitted the following problem areas:

Self-help projects.
Operation Feed Yourself.

With best wishes and kindest regards.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. G. M. Jusu-Sheriff
Librarian

Attachment:

Problem areas in the Subject Analysis of African library materials.

I. Classification (LC)

A. Problem areas:

African history: DT

African languages: PL

African ethnology: GN

African literature in the English, French (etc.) languages
(PR9080-9670 has helped for English lit.)

Tables of geographic subdivision for Africa - throughout the schedules

B. Specific additions and changes suggested:

Attached is a list of all areas where changes have been made at Ibadan University Library. The changes themselves will be sent to you under separate cover. When the following article finally appears it will give further reasons for these changes:

Shoyinka, Patricia. "Adoption of the Library of Congress Classification at the University of Ibadan: Decisions and Practices." Nigerian Libraries, v.11, no. 1/2, 1975 (in press).

The list is also published in this article.

A complete photocopy of the changes was given to Mr. Edward Blume, Chief, Subject Cataloging Division, Library of Congress, in October 1976.

II. Subject headings:

A. Problem areas:

Names of African peoples and languages. Form of name and spelling often inaccurate or else not done by LC. Need centralized coordination of and standardized sources for establishing same.

B. Specific additions and changes suggested:

The one that comes to mind: Ibo, should be Igbo.

Also, all groups should be identified by "(African people)" or else, by a more specific designation, e.g., "(Nigerian people)," "(West African people)."

III. My priorities would be:

Subject headings can be attacked individually. Classification changes are more enduring and crucial. The Subcommittee on Modifications to the Library of Congress Classification for Africana Subjects, Class DT, African History, Cataloguing and Classification Section, Nigerian Library Association, has been developing historical periods for African history as a preliminary to devising a totally new schedule. These (very) provisional schedules are to be distributed throughout Africa and will be sent to you under separate cover (later on in the year) for comment.

Patricia Shoyinka, Chief Cataloguer, Ibadan University Library,
Ibadan, Nigeria (and Secretary of the above mentioned Subcommittee
on DT).

REGIONAL SUBDIVISION OF AFRICA

NORTH AFRICA

Algeria
Egypt
Libya
Mauritania
Morocco
Republic of Sahara
Sahara Desert
Sudan
Tunisia

ATLANTIC OCEAN AND ISLANDS IN IT

WEST AFRICA

Benin (Dahomey)
Gambia
Ghana
Guinea
Guinea Bissau
Ivory Coast
Liberia
Mali
Niger
Nigeria
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Togo
Upper Volta

EQUATORIAL AND CENTRAL AFRICA

Burundi
Cameroun
Central African Republic
Chad
Congo (Brazzaville)
Equatorial Guinea
Gabon
Rwanda
Zaire

EASTERN AFRICA

Afars and Issas
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Kenya
Somali Democratic Republic
Tanzania
Uganda

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola
Botswana
Lesotho
Malawi
Mozambique
Namibia
Rhodesia
South Africa
Swiziland
Zambia

INDIAN OCEAN AND ISLANDS IN IT

Malagasy Republic

Subcommittee on Modifications to the Library of Congress
Classification for Africana Subjects: Class DT: African
History, Cataloging and Classification Section, Nigerian
Library Association

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Please attach additional pages as necessary.

I. Classification

A. Problem areas:

See attached

B. Specific additions and changes suggested:

II. Subject headings

A. Problem areas:

See attached

B. Specific additions and changes suggested:

III. My priorities would be:

Name Wendy Simmons Affiliation _____

Institution Boston University _____

March 18, 1977

Classification

Suggestions for the improvement of classification schedules are all specific with regard to African problems. It would be extremely useful if LC could publish an updated DT section if plans aren't underway to redo the entire D schedule. In the DT section, it would be a strong improvement to have provision in the schedule and in the table for events of any given country after independence. Specific countries I would recommend updating for are Ghana, Nigeria, Zaire, Rhodesia and South Africa. For Angola, Mozambique and Namibia there should be an update of schedules for events prior to and since (projected) independence. There is confusion in the use of the DT table as to whether a work on Race Relations belongs with the decimal point for ethnography or for history.

In the literature tables, the section for African authors in French poses some problems. Only one decimal point is allowed for all individual authors after 1960. This proves to require very intricate cutter numbers and frequent remarking. In the section for African literature in English, the problem is that three countries, South Africa, Nigeria and Kenya seem to be producing a large percentage of all books, but all their individual authors are crowded into one decimal point.

In general, in the schedules and tables, all African countries are considered equal and usually grouped by the language spoken and previous colonial power. This forces the countries which publish a large proportion and in some detail such as Nigeria, Ghana, Kenya and South Africa in English and Zaire in French to be very crowded in the H schedule particularly. Perhaps in some way, these countries could be given special provision or individual numbers as is done for the countries of South America. Finally, there is a lot of uncertainty about Cutter numbers for countries as LC is not always consistent in its policy when a geographic area changes its name.

Subject Headings

In the case of subject headings, there are many problems. LC's response time to an event, such as a name change varies from 6 months to several years. Specific problems in the area are policies on: names of new states in Nigeria, names of individual South African bantustans, a name for the former colony of Spanish Sahara, a name for Central African Empire, and recognition of geographic names in common use as a result of liberation struggles, particularly Namibia and Zimbabwe, referred to as Africa, Southwest and Rhodesia, Southern.

Specific subject headings I have a problem with are Primitive, for its pejorative connotation and Bantu, an extremely distasteful name for black South Africans used by white South Africans and frequently by the Library of Congress. Underdeveloped areas has been replaced in most social science literature because of its ethnocentrism. The most common term is now Less Developed Countries. I also find it frustrating not to be able to use the term Rural economic development or Rural development, but be instructed to use the term Community development which has an entirely different connotation! This describes a great deal of literature on Africa, and even with see references patrons are reluctant to use a subject that they don't think fits their topic.

I would like to see LC update its list of general subdivisions under geographic regions so that the majority of items about any country could have access in a catalog under that country. If the terms Agriculture, Education, Ethnography, and Public health were added to the current list, about 95% of all materials could have geographic access.

It would be very helpful to know the procedure LC uses for establishing geographic and political names; whether there is any correlation to the U.S. Board on Geographic Names series or to other official guides a cataloger could consult. It would be useful if all geographic names used as subdivisions were published separately in Books: Subjects instead of only names used with subdivisions.

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8th Dec., 1977.

Dear Ms Widenmann,

The questionnaire of the Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Subject Analysis of African and Asian Materials of the American Library Association, which you sent to Professor S.I.A. Kotei of the Department of Library and Archival Studies, Legon was passed on to me for comments.

Enclosed are the completed questionnaire and two additional pages with further comments.

Yours sincerely,

H M Smit

H.M. Smit (Mrs)
(Sub-Librarian)

Ms E.A. Widenmann,
Columbia University in the
City of New York,
Herbert Lehman Library,
International Affairs Building,
New York, N.Y. 10027,
U. S. A.

cc:

Prof. S.I.A. Kotei,
Dept. of Archival and
Library Studies,
Legon (Accra),
GHANA.

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The Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Subject Analysis of African and Asian Materials of the American Library Association requests your assistance in identifying problem areas in subject analysis of African and Asian library materials (i.e., book and non-book).

The responses can be as specific as desired, from an individual subject heading or classification number to be added, to large areas that should be evaluated for revision or expansion. Since the Subcommittee will be assigning priorities in transmitting our findings, please tell us which problems you feel are urgent, and which are merely necessary.

Please attach additional pages as necessary.

I. Classification

A. Problem areas:

- i Ethnology and Ethography: Custom and Institutions (Primitive): GN 400-499
 - ii Class numbers in the H Schedule for former African Colonies
 - iii African History (DT)
 - iv Special aspects of education (LC schedule)
- B. Specific additions and changes suggested:
- i. Altering "Cf." notes in GN schedule into "Prefer" notes
 - ii Adding "Tables for countries with single number or cutter number" to the H schedule
 - iii Deleting class number for parts of countries and incorporating them under the class numbers for the country concerned under the Subdivision: Local, A-Z
 - iv Deleting class number LC2808 A-Z for Black Africa

II. Subject headings

A. Problem areas:

Not used in the Balme Library

B. Specific additions and changes suggested:

III. My priorities would be: HC 517 A-Z

See also the two attached pages for more detailed comments

Name Mrs E. M. Smit Affiliation Sub-Librarian and
Chief-Cataloguer
Institution University of Ghana
Balme Library, Legon (Accra)
March 18, 1977 GHANA

Comments on the Library of Congress Classification to the Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Subject Analysis of African and Asian Materials of the American Library Association (additional pages to the Questionnaire circulated by the Sub-Committee).

I. ETHNOLOGY AND ETHNOGRAPHY. Customs and Institutions (Primitive):
GN 400 - GN 499.

The fact that the so called "primitive" aspects of certain subjects are classified in GN, rather than with the actual subjects in the other schedules of L.C. leads to cross classification.

For instance:

- a. GN 470 Religion. Philosophy

versus

BL 2400 - BL 2480. History and principles of religion : Africa.

- b. GN 493. 4 Social organization, including primitive political systems : Africa

versus

JS 7531 - JS 7819 : Local Government : Africa.

As is clear from the many cross reference notes in this section of GN, the compilers realized that there was this problem of cross-classifications inherent in GN, but I wonder whether this "primitive" concept is still acceptable these days and whether it would not be better to classify material on certain customs and institutions with the subject rather than in GN.

As a first step in that direction one could alter the cf. in the cross-reference notes into Prefer, for instance:

Family life (GN Schedule, p. 237)

Prefer HQ Social groups : the family, marriage.

II. CLASS NUMBERS IN THE H-SCHEDULE FOR FORMER AFRICAN COLONIES:

At several places in the H-schedule and in the "Tables of Geographical Divisions" (p.527-532) the former African colonies have been grouped together (British possessions, French possessions, German possessions, etc.). As a result one is left with only one class number for each former colony.

For instance:

HC 517. G5 Economic History and Conditions of Ghana. (We have 172 catalogue cards in our Class catalogue for this class number.)

HN 800. G5 Social history and conditions of Ghana. (48 cards in our Class catalogue.)

A possible solution would be to add "Tables for countries with single number or Cutter number" to the H-Schedule, like has been done for the D-Schedule.

In this connection I would be interested to know at which point (that is after how many titles) the Library of Congress sees the need for further subdivisions.

III. DT : AFRICAN HISTORY:

The Additions and Changes to July 1965, inclusive the Tables (p. 45) constitute a considerable improvement.

My main objection is that the separate class numbers for parts of a country (historical or otherwise) have been maintained, instead of incorporating them in the class numbers for the country concerned (with the subdivision: Local, A - Z), for instance DT 507 Ashanti, (separated from the Ghana section by DT 509 Gambia), DT 513 Lagos, DT 553 other regions, cities, etc. of (former) French West Africa. That is what the Balme Library has done for its home-made scheme for former British Colonies, compiled in the beginning of the 1950's.

IV. LC : SPECIAL ASPECTS OF EDUCATION:

LC 2808 Education of Negroes: Africa, A - Z

versus

LA 1500 - LA 2090 History of Education: Africa.

It seems strange to classify the Education of Negroes under Special aspects of Education for countries like those in Black Africa, where the population consists exclusively or mainly of Negroes, reason why above LC class number has been deleted by the Balme Library.

The same applies, mutatis mutandis, for analogous class numbers for Asian Countries under Education of Orientals (p. 91 of L-Schedule).

Since we still have not received the Cumulative edition of the quarterly L.C. Additions and Changes, I was not in the position to check whether some of the above suggestions have already been implemented.

Mrs. H.M. Smit
(Chief-Cataloguer)

Comments on the "Class Schedules" of the Subcommittee of the Nigerian Library Association on Modifications to the Library of Congress Classification for Africana Subjects, Class DT, African History/by H.M. Smit (Mrs) Balme Library, Legon.

I. TRANSFER OF TOPICS FROM OTHER SCHEDULES OF LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TO DT.

The Committee went further than just modifying the DT schedules of Library of Congress and has drawn into the DT schedule topics which have been classed by Library of Congress in other, non-history, schedules.

Examples of this transfer are:

- a. Bibliographies, which are classed in Z, with National Bibliography, Subdivision History.
- b. Museums, which are classed in AM.

Although there is a note in the 4th ed. of schedule A (1973) saying: "For museums and collections in special fields, see classes B-Z", I did not see the subdivision "Museums" listed in the History Schedules (E-F) of any country. From this one may conclude that either Museums dealing with history only do not exist or (more likely) that History is considered to be a too broad a subject to qualify as a "special field".

- c. Archaeology-(pre-historic), which is classed in GN 700-875.
- d. Slavery. Slave trade, which is classed in HT 851-1445.

The exception made for Slavery in the United States, which is classified with the history of that country in E441-E453 is understandable, since the slavery had such a great influence on the course of the history of this country: Its repercussions are still felt up till the present day in for instance the Civil Rights Movements.

Slave trade however is classed in HT. Furthermore, some of the topics listed here are either too broad to be listed in a Ghana schedule, like Atlantic Slave Trade, or not relevant to Ghana, like Slave life (which took for the greatest part place in the countries to which the slaves were deported, and not in the countries of origin) and Freed slaves homes.

I personally prefer to keep the subject in HT, so that all books on slavery and its abolition are kept together, but if the general feeling is that DT is a better place for African Slavery, it might be better to list this topic higher up in the scheme under West-Africa, so that at least all the material on West African Slavery are kept together and not scattered over the schedules of the individual countries (I saw only three books in our classified catalogue, which dealt with slavery in Ghana).

- e. Pre-History. Stone Age. Iron Age (p. 4), classed in GN 775-778.

If the Committee insists on drawing above topics into the DT Schedules, I feel that one should be consistent and do the same for the Non-African countries, in order not to harm the (admittedly not always so obvious) logic in the L.C. Classification.

The Balme Library has deviated from the Library of Congress classification in a number of cases and from experience we know that this has several practical and economical disadvantages.

- a. When checking entries copied from the National Union Catalogue, it is easy to overlook the class numbers, which need to be altered, with the result that material on the same topic ends up in two different places, one agreeing with L.C. Classification, the other with the deviation in use at the Library.
- b. It increases the amount of original cataloguing.
- c. Since there is not an apparatus in existence to see to the revision and updating of these home-made classnumbers, this aspect is usually neglected.
- d. If one decides to go back to the Library of Congress classification, as the Balme Library did on two occasions, then it takes years for the material to be re-classified.
- e. It makes eventual future use of Centralized Computerized Cataloguing Services like the MARC tapes less advantageous.

II. CROSS-CLASSIFICATION

Similar and closely related topics have been listed under different sub-headings and the same topics have been repeated under different subheadings in the schedule.

Since, according to the covering letter, the Outline of the historical development of Ghana has been given in "Library classification format" this scattering of the same and/or similar topic under several subdivisions should be avoided, since it leads to cross-classification.

To give a few examples for both groups:

a. Similar or closely related topics listed under different sub-headings

i. The English attack Elmina and capture forts, listed under: Military and Naval History, 2nd Anglo-Dutch War, 1731-1803 (p. 3) but: Capture of Elmina Castle listed under : History, By period, Early Modern Period 1482-1700, The arrival of the Dutch and the expulsion of the Portuguese 1592-1642 (p. 4).

ii. Outbreak of the Dutch-Komenda war and the defeat of the Dutch, listed under : Military and Naval History, The Dutch-Komenda War, 1694-1699 (p. 2) but : Peace treaties, listed under : Early Modern Period 1482-1700, Period of Dutch-Komenda War, 1694-1699 (p. 4).

iii. Deportation 1897, listed under : History, By period, Nation States 1600-1900, Ashanti Empire (presumably listed under Nation States, although not indented under it), p. 5. but : Asantehene, deposed and imprisoned, 1896, listed under : Early relations with the British, 1872-1938, p. 7 (which subject has been indented, wrongly I suppose, under : The Fanti Confederation 1871-1872).

iv. The sub-divisions Ethnic History, (p. 1), Ashanti Wars (p. 3), Nation States (p. 5 and 6), and Local History (p. 7) are all closely related and could give cause to cross classification.

b. Same topics repeated under different sub-headings in the schedule

i. Formation of a settlement at Elmina, listed under : Description and travel (p. 1).

Formation of a Portuguese settlement at Elmina 1482, listed under : History, By period, Late Middle Period (p. 4)

Portuguese establishment 1482-1592, listed under : History, By period, Early Modern Period 1482-1700 (p. 4).

ii. Treaty of Breda, listed under : Military and Naval History, list Anglo-Dutch War (1642-1672), p. 2. and under : History, By period, 1482-1700, Anglo-Dutch Rivalries (p. 4).

iii. Cape Coast Castle taken by the Dutch, listed under : Military and Naval History, 1st Anglo-Dutch War 1642-1672 (p. 2).

Dutch conquest of Cape Coast Castle, listed under : History, By period, 1482-1700, Anglo-Dutch Rivalries, 1642-1672 (p. 4).

iv. The Dutch-Komenda War, 1694-1699, listed under : Military and Naval History, p. 2.

The Ashanti invasion of Krep1 and the Dutch-Komenda War, presumably listed under : Wars between the English and Ashantis (although not indented under it), p. 3.

The problem of cross-classification could be solved for many of above quoted cases, if the period divisions under Military and Naval History (p. 2 and 3) were deleted and incorporated under the History, By Period section (p. 4-7), reserving the "Military and Naval History" subdivision (wrongly indented under Historiography, General works) for General works on this topic.

This would be in line with what is done in the Library of Congress Classification: see for instance the note under DJ 124, Military history of Holland, saying : Individual campaigns and engagements all classed with special period, and the one under E181, Military history of the United States, saying : Battles of more than two wars. ... Military history of individual wars, see the war, e.g. E230-239, Revolution; E470-478, Civil war.

The chronological order of the History by period section (p. 4-7) has been broken by the section Nation States 1600-1900 (p. 5 and 6) and I wonder whether it would not be better to move this section (inclusive possibly the wars between the English and Ashantis p. 3) to the end of the Schedule under Local History.

III. DEGREE OF DETAIL

There is no indication how many classnumbers the Committee has planned to assign to the Ghana Schedules, but if it is the intention of the Committee to assign a classnumber to each caption listed, then this would result in a far too detailed classification schedule in relation to literature existing (in any form) on the history of Ghana (unless the Committee expects a literature explosion in this field in the future).

IV. LAY-OUT

Although the Outline is supposed to be "in library classification format", hardly any attention has been paid to the proper indention. A few examples of wrong indention have already been mentioned above and there are many more to be found on p. 2 and 4-6 of the Schedule.

V. QUERIES AND QUESTIONS REGARDING A FEW INDIVIDUAL CAPTIONS OF THE SCHEDULE

a. Ethnic history

Does this topic also include the literature classed by Library of Congress in GN 655; Will; Which country is material dealing with the Ewes both in Ghana and Togo, to be classified?

b. Anglo-Dutch Wars (General) p. 2.

Are the classnumbers in DJ (Holland) for the various Anglo-Dutch wars not to be used?

c. Are the dates 1642-1672 for the first Anglo-Dutch War (p. 2) and 1731-1803, for the 2nd Anglo-Dutch War (p. 3) correct? Is not the 1652-54 war usually referred to as the First and the 1665-1667 war as the Second Anglo-Dutch War?

d. War between England and Holland (p. 3)

Which war is referred to? A different war than the 2nd Anglo-Dutch war, 1731-1803", under which it has been indented?

e. Did the Treaty of Breda (p. 2 and 4) have much bearing on the history of Ghana? (The colonies exchanged between Britain and Holland under this Treaty were situated in America and the East Indies).

f. 1. Anglo-German Agreement on Gold Coast-Togo boundary, 1888 (p. 6)

ii. Anglo-French convention on frontiers of Guinea, Sierra-Leone, Gold Coast 1899 (p. 6)

iii. Delimitation of Ivory Coast's frontiers with the Gold Coast, 1892 (p. 6).

iv. British-German agreement on the frontiers of Togo and the Gold Coast 1899 (p. 7).

All the above agreements concern more countries than just Ghana. Should they therefore be classed under West Africa, with cross references in the individual schedules of the countries concerned?

VI. DT-SCHEDULES AS REVISED BY BALME LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF GHANA LEGON

For your information I have attached above revised schedules. The sections dealing with the former British possessions were compiled in the beginning of the 1950's and are in use in the Balme Library. The other parts date from the beginning of the 1960's and have not been adopted in the Balme Library.

As you will notice the Ghana Schedule is rather similar to the Library of Congress schedules for Ghana as revised in the 1960's (cf. Library of Congress Classification. History. Class D, 1959, repr. 1966, Additions and Changes to July 1965, p. 37) apart from the classnumber for Ashanti, which remained separated in L.C. from Ghana by Gambia.

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HOOVER INSTITUTION
ON WAR, REVOLUTION AND PEACE
Stanford, California 94305

May 3, 1977

Much of what I wished to say has already been said in the ALN [i.e. Africana Libraries Newsletter-EAW], the HCL Cataloging Bulletin, and in other correspondence to the [African Studies Assn-EAW] Sub-committee. However, regarding the new LC subject "Bantu Homelands, South Africa", we at the Hoover (Karen Fung and myself) decided a while ago against using a phrase which would include the use of the word "Bantu" (which even the South Africans are no longer using for the Homelands). In its place, we have started to use the phrase "South African Homelands"; this eliminates the use of "Bantu" and places such works closer to other works whose entries begin with "South Africa". Anyway, we feel that these "Homelands" are South Africa's idea, not the "Bantu's" idea. Also, we have made cross references from "Blacks in South Africa" and "Blacks in South Africa - Segregation" to "South African Homelands".

In regards to the classification schedules, I suspect that most catalogers would agree that the DT section in particular is so badly out of date, so convoluted, and so badly in need of change, that no minor changes, that is, changes which merely try to fix up the worst offenders, will do any real good. The DT section of the LC schedules needs a complete revamping. It makes no sense for Kenya and Uganda, for example, to still be placed under "local history and description" of British East Africa, and, therefore, to receive but a cutter number each. Such an arrangement makes the idea of a classification schedule meaningless in an age when so much is being written and published about such countries. Obviously, all we end up with is an alphabetical arrangement of historical work on Kenya and Uganda and no classification at all. In order to ameliorate this situation of overcrowding in some future revision of the DT schedule, perhaps it could be treated as was the K schedule, e.g., DT, DTA, DTB... 106

Paul Thomas

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-2-

If the present arrangement must be maintained, then I believe Kenya, Nigeria, Southern Rhodesia and Uganda (followed by any other states lacking at least one whole number to themselves, such as the countries of former French Equatorial Africa) need help most urgently. Also, South Africa should be revised as it is especially outdated and confusing. Speaking of South Africa, shall the "Homelands" continue to be treated as "Divisions, regions, etc." of different parts of South Africa?

Something else which could be considered would be to have more period subdivisions for the nations of Africa. As of now, some have none or are limited to perhaps just one, usually representing the post-colonial period of African history--as if all history until independence were one simple unit (or, as historians of Africa would be quick to point out, as a result of the old myth that Africa had no history before the coming of the Europeans). At the very least, the pre-colonial period could be separated from the colonial (and perhaps the pre-European from the European). While there arise problems with nations where parts came under European control at different times, something ought to be able to be worked out. The point is that as social scientists continue to turn out materials on Africa, it will become less and less efficient, and more and more laborious, for the catalog patron to have to examine all cards of a given nation found under the general subdivision "history."

Lastly, while on the subject of period subdivisions, will the division "Kaffir Wars, 1811-1878" for South Africa be changed? Surely there are better terms. Leo Kuper, writing in volume two of the Oxford History of South Africa (p. 427), states that African writers are calling these wars "The Wars of Dispossession". If nothing else, that would certainly be an accurate term and certainly less offensive (except, perhaps, to the Afrikaners).